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The Bombay Chronicle

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I O

VOL. XIX NO. 12— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA

MORE REPRESSIVE MEASURES ON THE ANVIL AT DELHI

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT WAY-LAID.

—:o:—

"Resign, Or We Will Picket You," Say Women Volunteers.

BUT MR. CHETTY CALLS THE POLICE.

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

An interesting ultimatum was handed over to Mr. Shanmuknam Chetty by women volunteers, before they started picketing his residence this morning, at 14, Windsor Palace. The letter reads as follows:

We are painfully compelled to picket you and to ask you to resign your seat in the Legislative Assembly. You were once a pillar of the Swaraj Party and a distinguished follower of Mahatma Gandhi. You were a terror for the Government Benches and a strength to the Nationalist Opposition. To-day, you have fallen so low as to agree not only to return to the Assembly which even such Moderates as Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje, Pt. Hirdey Nath Kunzru and Munshi Ishwar Saran have refused to enter, but to agree to occupy the Chair, in the absence of that patriot and hero Vithalbhai Patel, who is lingering on a sick-bed, as the result of persecution, he has suffered at the hand of the bureaucracy in jail.

"Your proper place is not in the Assembly, which is now the last refuge of political turn-coats, and henchman of the bureaucracy, but with Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian patriots in jail. You have fallen; but we, the women of India, have undertaken to revive in you that manly courage that patriotism, that dignity and self-respect, which in your zeal for cheap glory, you have forgotten. We, women have been insulted, beaten by lathis and thrown in Government prisons; but fearless we stand asking you, who have grown weak in the struggle or have faltered out of self-interest, to muster courage and fight for India's freedom. We are here at your door, determined not to leave, till we have secured your resignation. In any case, you will not be allowed to preside over the Assembly and add insult to injury.

Comrade, you are at liberty to call the minions of bureaucracy to arrest us to help you to achieve your unpatriotic purpose. We are prepared to go to jail, even though you be afraid of losing your seat. Women to-day have dared, where men like you, have feared to tread. If we are arrested, there will be others who will come to take our place and we shall not budge, till we have succeeded in our noble and patriotic purpose. Comrade, come then, don't insult yourself; don't insult India, don't lose your soul. Take courage and resign."

STILL-BORNE ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Though picturesque in its sitting there was tragic touch about the Assembly which opened its session to-day. The body was intact, but the spirit had left it. There was ample evidence that old stagers were unhappy in such company.

STILL-BORNE ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Of those who took the oath to-day the most picturesque figure was that of Mr. Raman Roy whose stately form covered by flowing robes was crowned with a gold laced Gandhi cap of green velvet. Mr. Jog, the author of the still-borne adjournment motion, was a pathetic figure dressed in summer clothes. He attracted attention. He soon made himself known as Mr. Aney's successor by moving an adjournment motion over Sholapur prisoners' fate, but uninitiated as he was he soon gave up the attempt and withdrew the motion because the executions had already taken place. This was unfavourable because the executions did not take away, but had only added to the importance and urgency of the issue, but Sir James Crerar's talk with Mr. Jog in lobby had brought about an understanding. Of those who read the oath the best form observed was that by Dr. A. R. Dalal, a nominated Parsee member. Cheers there were many and quite a number of them good-humouredly and ironical. This happened when for instance whips of either side came to take the oath for when a figure like that of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed entered the arena or when Sir Lancelot Graham whose misdirections had led to the downfall of Sir James Crerar from the leadership, came forward to take the oath. Cheers that greeted Maulvi Muhammed Yakub showed that even though the Government had changed its allegiance some sections of the House would extend him their sympathy and even support in his fight for the chair.

While other aspects of the Assembly's Initiation to-day may be forgotten one that will leave landmark is the initiation of three members of the illiterate Hindu castes who could not read their oath and were asked to repeat it after an Assembly official. That has certainly taken the House beyond the stage where the well-to-do though ill-read 'Halvai' of the first Assembly had left it and incidently these members were perhaps the only members who wore exclusively Congress dress and Gandhi headgear.

ASSEMBLY OPENS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Fourth Legislative Assembly opened its first session to-day. Members were quite early in arriving and spent half an hour in exchanging greetings and making acquaintances. As the clock struck eleven Sir George Rainy, leader of the House called: "Order, order". The members soon took their seats.

Inspite of considerable changes in the personnel the House generally had a familiar look, especially the front bench whose occupants with the exception of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah were all old members. In the absence of party groupings the seating arrangement was according to Provinces.

The Visitors' galleries attracted a small company among whom was Sir Arthur Salter.

MR. CHETTY AS CHAIRMAN.

As soon as the members were in their seats the Secretary read a message from the Viceroy appointing Mr. Shanmukham Chetty as Chairman. The message was applauded and Mr. Chetty took the chair amidst cheers. He called upon the members to take the oath of allegiance and himself took the oath first. Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House followed amidst loud cheers. Sir James Crerar and other Government Members were also cheered as they were sworn in.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The 111 new members were sworn in to-day.

SHOLAPUR EXECUTIONS.

After oath-taking, the Chairman, Mr. Chetty referred to a notice of adjournment motion from Mr. Jog supported by Mr. Gunjal relating to the death sentence passed on four persons of Sholapur in respect of whose guilt there had been a difference of opinion between the judges of the Bombay High Court.

The notice was received here on the 12th night.

Mr. Gunjal wished to know if

(Continued on page 5)

RACE FOR PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR

—:o:—

European Group Holds Key Position

MOVE TO INTRODUCE COMMUNAL TINGE

(From Our Special Representative)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

I understand from Assembly lobbies that the Viceroy and two non-Muslim members of his Council hold the view that the Government should back the candidate for the Presidential chair who has the best support among the elected members but the majority of the Government members are reported already to have pledged support to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. It seems that as far as purely elected votes go the strength of the various candidates is as follows:—Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Yakub, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah and Dr. Suhrawardy. Oof these whom the Government and the European group collectively back would get in. The European group therefore is the deciding factor and attempts are being made by various sides to canvass votes from them.

The point of view of the Hindu members is that of protest against the Government members introducing a communal tinge by declaring that the Assembly should elect not on merit but from among the members of the Muslim community only.

a UGLY HASTE.

But what is causing some anxiety to the Assembly members is Government's decision to rush the Press Bill and Unlawful Instigation Bill through the House. They fear that Government's aim is to exploit the bitterness and division that is bound to be caused over the Presidential election and that before there is a move for party groupings and united opposition both the measures should be submitted for second and third reading. I am told that Sir Abdur Rahim and Maulvi Muhammed Yakub are both opposed to the Press Bill and that if only the house gets an opportunity to settle down it will be able to defeat the measure but the Government wishes that within a week the whole farce of the special legislation should be gone through but there are sure to be notice of dilatory motions.

Peasants Urged To Pay Up Land Revenue

(From A Correspondent.)
DOHAD, Jan. 12.

Mr. Khushalbhai, and 4 others were arrested yesterday, at Malan and brought at Halol for trial. They were arrested in a procession where placards of non-payment or land taxes were carried.

The Government officials are constantly touring in the villages, and ask the peasants to pay up land revenue.

Police have embarked upon a policy of attaching the goods of the Banias first.

300 ARRESTS IN CHARSADDA

Brisk Picketing In Peshawar

—:o:—

CITY GATES CLOSED

PESHAWAR, January 13.

Thirteen arrests were made here to-day as a result of picketing foreign cloth shops. A crowd collected and attacked plain clothes policeman necessitating the posting of strong police pickets in the pricinpal bazars. The main gates of the city are closed as also shops in main business quarters.

Arrests in Charsadda total about 300.—A. P.

FROM COLONIAL TO FOREIGN OFFICE

—:o:—

Transfer Of Palestine Urged

LONDON, January 14.

Cape Town.—The Transfer of Palestine Affairs from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office was urged by 13th South African Zionist Conference.

Messages wishing success to the cause were received from all over the world.

General Smuts declared that 1930 was a year of wild alarm and serious danger for Zionism. The danger had not yet passed but he was of opinion that the real crisis had ended. The policy of a National Home was now more firmly established than it had been for years; and it would not be lightly tampered with again.—Reuter.

Sedition Charge Against "Advance" Editor

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

A charge of sedition was framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Brajendranath Gupta, Editor, printer and publisher of "Advance" and Mr. Saroj Roy Chowdhury, Editor, printer and publisher of "Naba Sakti," a vernacular weekly, in connection with certain articles appearing in those papers.—A. P.

SHANKERLAL BANKER AND MRS SARABHAI IN DELHI

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Sjt. Shankerlal Banker and Mrs. Amtalal Sarabhai arrived here this morning from Allahabad where they had consultations with Pandit Motilal Nehru about popularising swadeshi cloth and boycott of foreign cloth. They had conversations with millowners of Delhi to-day regarding the use of Indian yarn. They are leaving for Bombay on Thursday morning.

SEPARATION OF SIND PROVINCE

—:o:—

R. T. C. Sub-Committee's Recommendation

LONDON, Jan. 14.

It is understood that the Sind Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference report that they consider that racial and linguisitic differences between the inhabitants of Sind and Bombay Presidency proper, geographical isolation of Sind from Bombay, difficulties of communication between the two and the insistence with which the separation is advocated, provide impressive case for the division of Sind from the Presidency and the creation of separate Provincial Government.—Reuter.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Sub-Committee say that the Government of Bombay have pointed out certain administrative difficulties in the way of separation, but they do not believe them to be insuperable. On figures available, they are unable to express opinion regarding the financial aspects of the separation.

AN EXPERT COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee (Dr. Moonje and Raja Narendranath dissenting) are impressed by the strength of the arguments in favour of separation and, therefore, recommend that an expert committee should be appointed in India to examine carefully the probable revenue and expenditure of separated Sind and the security of debt on the Sukkur Barrage. The Sub-Committee also recommend equitable adjustment of the financial commitments for which Sind may properly be considered liable. If the investigations show that the separation will lead to the new province being faced with deficit the Sub-Committee think that the representatives of Sind should be asked to show satisfactorily how the deficit could be made up before the province is established.

It is understood that the Government of India has always favoured the establishment of an Expert Committee on the separation of Sind. The Reports of Services Sub-Committee and Defence Sub-Committee are expected to-night.—Reuter's Special.

(EARLIER MESSAGES SEE PAGE 12.)

FRENCH COMMENT ON R. T. CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—The French comment on developments at the Indian Round Table Conference is instanced by the observations of "Loeuvre" which states that they constitute an important matter for France. The new status of India may not satisfy the British or Indians but the fact is that both France and Britain are faced by a wave of feeling to which they must pay heed. The important question at the time when their temporal domination is coming to end is whether they have been wise enough to build up ties of mutual interest in the countries where they are still in power."—Reuter.

10,000 PERSONS MEET AT HUBLI

—:o:—

To Mourn Loss Of Sholapur 'Four'

(From A Correspondent.)
HUBLI, January 14.

Hubli mourned yesterday for the Sholapur "Four". A complete hartal was observed. Notices under Section 144 were served on the signatories of the procession programme. Inspite of the ban innumerable small groups paraded the streets. A huge mass meeting of over 10,000 persons was held in the evening, and a condolence resolution was passed. The trial of Hubli's fifth dictator was postponed again to next week.

Development Department Again!

MR. NARIMAN FIGURES AS COMPLAINANT

Harvey And Major Parselle As Co-Accused.

ALLEGED "CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT, MISAPPROPRIATION AND BREACH OF TRUST."

Charges of conspiracy to cheat, misappropriation and criminal breach of trust in respect of public funds have been preferred against Mr. T. Harvey, lately Superintending Engineer in the Bombay Development Department and Major Parselle who was an Executive Engineer in the Colaba Military Land Scheme but resigned his appointment and started a building contractors business.

The complaint is filed by Mr. S. M. Surveyor, a Civil Engineer, on behalf of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, who presented the information in the court of Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, stated in his application that Mr. Nariman "who is at present undergoing imprisonment was unable to swear to the contents of the information but that he would substantiate the allegations made therein during the course of the proceedings."

The Magistrate held that no process could be issued against Mr. Harvey until sanction was obtained from Government regarding the prosecution, but issued a notice against Major Parselle to show cause why process should not be issued against him for offences committed by him.

The charges preferred against the accused are under Sections 120B, 417, 403, and 107 I.P.C.

K. F. NARIMAN'S CASE

A Correction

With reference to the statement appearing in Wednesday's "Evening News" and "Indian Daily Mail", we are informed that there is a misstatement in the words "Criminal complaint filed on behalf of Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. S. M. Surveyor." The correct statement should be: "..... complaint filed by Mr. S. M. Surveyor on behalf of Mr. K. F. Nariman."

PEACEFUL PROCESSION FIRED UPON

—:o:—

One Lady And Man Injured At Dakor

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 14.

Firing was resorted by the police constables at Dakor yesterday when their services were summoned for dispersing peaceful procession of citizens which was taken out to express sympathy with four Sholapur prisoners who were executed at Yeravda. Six processions, including one of ladies, was prevented by the police. People, therefore, sat down on the ground and refused to return.

FIRE OPENED WITHOUT WARNING.

It is alleged that immediately without even warning the crowds or orders from any Magistrate fire was opened and nine rounds were fired. One young lady and a man were injured and removed to the hospital. Most of the people had dispersed at this unexpected exhibition of police violence but those who had still remained on the scene were subjected to severe lathi charge which resulted in serious injuries to about 175 persons.

Dakore observed complete hartal yesterday and to-day. It is stated that the authorities are inquiring into this unwarranted firing on peaceful crowd.

KARACHI STUDENT "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. Jagjiwan the first "Dictator" of the local Students Brotherhood was arrested last night. He will be charged in connection with a speech delivered in Rambaugh Recreation Ground on Monday night.

RELEASED WOMAN "DICTATOR."

Srimati Gangadevi, the first woman "Dictator" of Shikarpur, arrived Karachi yesterday after release from Hyderabad prison, on the completion of her sentence of two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

Chronicle Editor's Greetings From Jail

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" now in Nasik Jail, has sent a message of greetings to the "Chronicle" staff through Sjt. K. F. Nariman just released from the same jail.

"I am well and cheerful."

NEW YORK "NATION" ON "CHRONICLE" JUDGMENT.

"The Nation" (New York) writes:

While the Round Table Conference has drawn its full share of publicity in our daily press, the news from India has dwindled to a few lines on scattered days. But those lines are significant. On December 1, the Editor and the publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle", one of the most important Nationalist newspapers, were sentenced to five months' Imprisonment because the paper mentioned in a news item the Bombay Congress Committee, which, like all Congress organizations throughout India, had been declared unlawful. The Indian newspapers fill out the story in page after page of items reciting the never-ending tale of arrest, imprisonment, new ordinances, and lathi blows by which Great Britain hopes once more to subdue India. And now H. N. Brailsford, whose word as an eye-witness will hardly be doubted, confirms in impressive articles in the 'New Republic' the most brutal tales the Indian papers have told, and at the same time testifies to the remarkable extent of non-violence. He confirms also the determination which runs through the Indian accounts like a band of steel. When one white-capped volunteer disappears into hospital or jail—there are 60,000 in jail—another takes his place. Meanwhile the Round Table Conference has become shrouded in rumours of intrigue, dissension, and compromise. Its outcome no one can foretell—but in India, where the real struggle is taking place, the outcome of the conference will mean nothing unless it means self-government.

Press Gag At Work In Bombay

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM "FREE PRESS JOURNAL"

NO ISSUE OF THE PAPER TO-DAY

An order has been served on Mrs. Sadanand demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 as Keeper of the "Free Press Bulletin" Press and another Rs. 2,000 as Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal".

NO ISSUE OF PAPER TO-DAY

Mrs. Sadanand's Statement

In a statement to the Press Mrs. Sagaram Sadanand, Publisher of the "Free Press Journal" and Keeper of the "Free Press Bulletin Press" says:—

About 5 p.m. to-day orders have been served on me by the Bombay Government demanding two securities aggregating to Rs. 4,000 on the ground that an offence has been committed under Section 4 of the Press Ordinance.

Under the provisions of the Press Ordinance the local Government are not under any obligation to disclose the passages objected to, nor is the order of the local Government open to any judicial review.

The provisions of the Press Ordinance are imperative in forbidding any use of the Press or continuance of publication of the newspaper, until the securities demanded have been deposited with the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

In the circumstances there will be no issue of the Free Press Journal on Thursday (to-day) morning.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST with a good knowledge in English, who can carry out all kinds of business correspondence. For full particulars apply with one-anna stamp to: G. P. O. Box No. 75, BOMBAY.
A R4124

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE CLERK knowing English and Gujarati correspondence and Typewriting in a Commercial Firm for the whole-day. Apply with testimonials both in English and Gujarati handwriting to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4121

WANTED—An educated resident GOVERNESS in an Indian family. Salary and all found. Please apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4102

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, for Motor Department for Indian Insurance Company in Bombay and mofussil. Apply to Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4123

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50/ p .m. plus commission and T. A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR. Mazagaon, Bombay with one anna stamp.
A R3926

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—A very commodious and well-ventilated FLAT on the 2nd floor (above Proprietory High School) at Culliandas Building at Gowalia Tank Road. Apply to the MALI on the premises.
C R4127

TO LET at Andheri, from 1st February, Airy bright Block of four Rooms. Apply to NARANJI CHOTANI, Dawood Bag, Andheri.
C R 4044

Medical.

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC). Its 40-days' Internal Use, turns white hair into jet black by roots till life. Besides it sharpens Memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, cures piles, constipation, and prolongs life. Price 40-days' use Rs. 10. DOORWESHI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheriasarai (Bihar).
R 4098B

Trade Announcement.

SWADESHI MATCHES — Indian Capital, manufactured by Indian labourers and certified by MAHASABHA. Delivered free at all stations in Rashtriya Labels. LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH, Swadeshi Matches and Cigarettes Merchants, Bombay 3.
R3927

Profession.

FREE—Persons desirous of having read their Palm free of charge should send their Palm Printing with postage before 20th to Box 602, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R4126

Matrimonial

YOUNG EDUCATED Saraswat with good position and income, desires marrying High Class Hindu Girl, preferably Saraswat. Must be fair and educated. Apply Box No. 601, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
M R4123

WANTED.—A RAJPUT BRIDE for a Rajput bachelor of good and respected family. Apply with and for particulars to 595 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE H. P. 500 to 1,000, two Lancashire Boilers 30' x 7-1/2' and also a Sizing Machine all in sound condition for an up-country Spg. and Wvg. Mill. Apply with full specifications and diagrams to MOTILAL AGRAWAL MILLS, GWALIOR.
R4122

Public Notices

NOTICE.

My client Mr. ANAND GIGA PATEL of Andheri has LOST or MISPLACED his original Sale Deed of the property purchased by him from Mr. Phirozeshaw Edulji Patel and situate at Andheri and Amboli in the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District, and registered at Bandra Sub-Registrar's Office. The description of the property is as follows:—

Andheri Survey No. 11; Amboli Survey No. 84; Area 1200 square yards.

Any person in possession of the said document is requested to return it to the undersigned.

S. K. RAJE, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate.

Andheri, Versoa Road.
Dated 12th Jan. 1931.
2352

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1068 of 1927.

Messrs. JASRUP SHIVJI and Co., a firm ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
MULJI LAXMIDAS and others ..... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 1982 of 1927
MULJI LAXMIDAS and other ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
FIDA HUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY RUPAWALLA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Orders made on the 18th day of August, 1930, and the Consent Judge's Orders made on the 18th day of November, 1930, in the above two suits the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mulji Laxmidas, the Receiver appointed in the above two suits at the premises at Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1931, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of land of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed from the cess payable thereon and now formed into one containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 679, New Nos. 1203, A\3053 and A\3052 and Old Survey Nos. 512, 512 and New Survey Nos. 2\7719 and 2\7720 and Cadastral Survey No. 197 of the Girgaum Division, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, known as Crown Buildings and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 276 and 277, and Street Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639, and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Khanderao Gangadhar and partly by the property of Bai Rajabai, widow of Shamrao Bhau Rele, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rangrao Kashinath Acharya and partly by the property of Kashinath Atmaram Acharya and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Moroba and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI and Co., Attorneys-at-Law, at 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1930.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2128

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

Election Of Municipal Councillors To Fill Casual Vacancies In "B" (Mandvi) Ward.

The above bye-election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27(2) of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act XIX of 1930, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions:—

Serial No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.
1.	Mr. ABDUL LATIF CURTAY	85-93, Pinjrapole Street	Landed Proprietor and a Director of Juma Musjid, Bombay.
2.	Mr. BHAWANJI NATHUBHAI MEHISHERI, representing the firm of Messrs. Swadeshi Printing and Publishing Co.	89-93, Musjid Bunder Road	Journalist.
3.	Mr. KANJI KARAMSI MASTER.	305, Dongri Street	Teacher and Manager, K. K. Mandvi School.
4.	Mr. VAZIRALI BANDEALI	156-158, Samuel Street	Merchant.

The poll will be taken on Tuesday, the 20th January, 1931 from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p. m. (Bombay Time) at the C. I. T. plot at the junction of Sandhurst Road, East, and New Chinch Bunder Road.

Ballot cards will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied, on personal application, with one ballot card containing as many tickets as there are vacancies in the ward.

No ballot card will be supplied except on production of an official slip (bearing the voter's number) which will be supplied to the voter either by the Municipal slip clerk or by one of the candidates.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint-Stock Company or a Firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the ballot card will be issued to the partner of such Company or Firm whose name has been communicated on or before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the day fixed for the election to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28(e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the ward election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or, where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Superintendent a general power of attorney from such Company or firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who is, by reason of illiteracy, physical or other disability, unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

No persons except the voters, the candidates, and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will be allowed to enter the Polling Booth. The candidates and their agents will not be allowed to stay in the ballot box compartments or in the adjoining passages except for such time as may be necessary for registering their own votes.

After a voter has received his ballot card, no candidate or his agent will be allowed to communicate with him in any manner whatsoever.

The attention of candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E, and 171-F, of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Election Offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

N. D. MEHTA,
Ag: Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th January, 1931.
2355

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, the 12th November, 1930.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from FRIDAY, the 2nd January, 1931 to Friday, the 16th January 1931 both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
Managing Governor.
2142

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that from and on the Samvat 1987 Magsad Vad Amavasya, Mr. Huseinally Alimahommed Meghji, the working partner of Messrs. PATEL & SONS, Patca Mansions, Bhendi Bazaar, carrying business in Japanese Boots and Shoes line, has severed his connections with the Firm whose affairs are since then solely looked after by Mr. Shakurbhai Hussanbhai Patel (Patel Brothers Topiwalla). The said gentleman Mr. Huseinally Alimahommed Meghji has therefore, no right to enter into any transactions or do anything in the name of and on behalf of Messrs. Patel & Sons.
2350

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TASMANIA MARU" are hereby INFORMED of the steamer's arrival on the 14th JANUARY, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE—TWIN SCREW SEA-GOING TUG.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, offer for SALE, the Twin Screw Sea-Going Tug "RESCUE." Brief particulars are as follows:—

Built by Fawcett Preston and Co. at Liverpool, in 1887, gross tonnage 630, nett 194 tons, iron hull. Length O. A. 200'—6," B. P. 195', Beam 27'—3". Moulded depth 14'—0", Mean draft 12'—11". Twin compound, surface condensing, engines developing 1,000 I. H. P. Speed 11.5 knots. Boilers 2; Marine type, working pressure 110lbs. Consumption 18 cwt. per hour at mean speed. Bunker capacity 206 tons. Fresh water 115 tons in ballast tanks and 2,300 gallons for drinking purposes. Steam steering gear and windlass, 2 steam towing bollards aft. The vessel may be inspected at Calcutta. Further particulars may be obtained from and offers submitted to: The SECRETARY, PORT COMMISSIONERS, 15, Strand Road, Calcutta.
2353

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of diets to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, five Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1931 to 29th February, 1932, will be RECEIVED by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p. m. (B. T.) on 23-1-1931.

The diets will be exclusive of milk.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Diets" and they should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort.

Forms of contract, specifications etc. will be issued on payment of one rupee to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The names of all the partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 13-1-1931.
2357

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. E. D. SASSOON AND COMPANY Limited, Bombay, have contracted to sell the property described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client Mr. Liladhar Morarji.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part of thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Mint Road and Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 737, New No. 5955, Old Survey No. 1094 and New Survey No. 8540 and Cadastral Survey No. 1071, Fort Division and bounded on the East by the Public Road called Mint Road, on the West by public road called Mody Khana Street, on the North by the house of Haji Ibrahim Jiteker and on the South by the premises of Jamsetji Pestonji deceased and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1967 and Street Nos. 90-157 and 159.

Dated this 14th day of January 1931.

LITTLE AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2351

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information of the public that the following properties will be put up at Court sale in M. Ex case No. 2908 of 1930 of the Sub-Judge's Court, Asansol on the 2nd day of February, 1931, at 12 o'clock.

Decree Holder:—Ellermans Arracan Rice and Trading Co., Ltd., 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Judgment debtor:—East India Tanning Extract Company, Limited, Raniganj, District Burdwan.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

The judgment debtor's leasehold and other interest in the following land:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by estimation acres 2 roods, situate at Purandip in Mouza Bansra Thana and Sub-Registry Raneegunj Sub-Divisional Asansol, District Burdwan and bounded on the North by Cart Road on the East partly by the khas dangal and of the association partly by the Purandip quarry and partly by paddy land now or late in the occupation of Biru Pathar, on the South by paddy land, now or late in the occupation of Ram Ballav Mandal and partly by khas cultivated danga land of the association and delineated on the map or plan hereto annexed and thereon marked No. A.

All that piece or parcel of land also situate at Purandip aforesaid and containing an area of 1 bigha 19 cottahs and 2 chittacks and delineated on the said map or plan hereto annexed and thereon marked plot No. B.

All that piece or parcel of land also situated Purandip and containing an area of 8 cottahs, 5 chittacks and delineated on the said map or plan hereto annexed and thereon marked plot H.

All that messuage tenement or bungalow together with the land thereunto belonging whereon or on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas 13 cottahs and 10 chittacks more or less situate in Mouza Bansra aforesaid and bounded on the North by khas danga land of the association and road to wharf, on the West and South by khas danga lands of the association and delineated on the said map or plan hereto annexed and thereon marked plot no. C.

All those three several pieces or parcels of land, comprising respectively 2 bighas, 13 cottahs, 9 chittacks, 2 bighas, 11 cottahs, 4 chittacks, 1 bigha, 11 cottahs, 11 chittacks, all situate in Mouza Bansra aforesaid and delineated on the said map or plan hereto annexed and thereon respectively marked Nos. E, F and G.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing in two strips an aggregate area of 1 bigha, 15 cottahs, or there abouts situated in Mouza Bansra aforesaid and delineated on the said map or plan hereto annexed and thereon marked N & O.

All that piece or parcel of land also situate in Mouza Bansra aforesaid, containing an area of 1 bigha, 4 cottahs, 12.75 chittacks, delineated on the said map hereto annexed and thereon marked P.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Mouza Bansra aforesaid containing an area of 2 bighas, 15 cottahs, 3 chittacks, delineated on the said map and thereon marked Q.

All that piece or parcel of land measuring 1 bigha, 10 cottahs, situate lying and being Mouza Thana and Sub-Registry Raneegunj and delineated on the same map and thereon marked R.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow erected thereon known as the Bansra Bungalow, situated at Mouza Bansra, Lot Chora Thana and Sub-Registry Raneegunj and delineated on the same map and thereon marked S.

The right, title and interest of the judgment debtor in the above properties together with

All buildings and premises erected on the land herein before described together with all Engines, Boilers, Pumps and Machinery of every description and all tools, appliances, furniture, and chattels of every kind, situate lying and being on the said land building and premises herein before described.

All the lands with exception of plots marked R and S on the plan annexed herewith are held under a lease dated the 22nd May, 1924, for a term of 99 years at a yearly rental of Rs. 465 only.

The property marked R in the plan is held under a lease, dated the 1st August, 1917 for a term of 980 years subject to determination at any time on the determination of the coal mining lease of Mouza Bansra and certain other properties.

The plot of land marked S on the plan and known as the Bansra Bungalow is also leased from the Raneegunj Coal Association.

The approximate value of the entire properties above described together with the lands, buildings, machineries, tools, etc., Rs. 1,40,000.

2. Within the said property there are a stock of myrabolams of the Judgment debtor's Factory. The said stock amounts to 216 tons of which 113 tons are the property of the judgment debtors which will be sold. The remaining 100 tons are the property of the decreeholder which will not be sold. The value of the said 113 tons of myrabalan to be sold will be about Rs. 10,000.

N.B.—Any other or further particulars if necessary may be obtained from TANDERSON & CO., Solicitors, Calcutta.
2354

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS CROWN BUILDINGS SITUATE ON TRAM LINES AT GIRGAUM ROAD BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT NO. 1008 OF 1927.

Messrs. Jasrup Shivji & Co., a firm .... Plaintiffs,
v's.
Mulji Laxmidas and others ..... Defendants,
and
SUIT NO. 1982 OF 1927.
Mulji Laxmidas and another .... Plaintiffs,
v\s.
Fida Hussein Mahomedally Rupawala and others . Defendants

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Mulji Laxmidas the Receiver appointed in the above two suits pursuant to the Consent Orders made on the 18th August, 1930, and the Consent Judge's Orders made on the 18th November, 1930 in the above two suits sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable Property on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1931 at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All those two pieces of Land of Pension and Tax tenure now redeemed from the cess payable thereon and now formed into one containing 206 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 679, New Nos. 1203, A\3053 and A\3052 and Old Survey Nos 512, 512 and New Survey Nos. 2\7719 and 2\7720 and Cadastral Survey No. 197 of the Girgaum Division, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon known as Crown Buildings and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 276 & 277 and Street Nos. 633, 635, 637, and 639 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Khanderao Gangadhar and partly by the property of Bai Rajabai widow of Shamrao Bhau Rele, on or towards the West by the Breach Candy, or Girgaum Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rangrao Kashinath Acharya and partly by the property of Kashinath Atmaram Acharya and on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Moroba and others.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys at Law, at their Office at No. 33, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF MR. MULRAJ KERSONDAS BADAI IN 4,000 SHARES OF THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Davidas Messrs. Mistry and Co. auctioneers will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 20th January 1931 at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort, the right title and interest of Mr. Mulraj Kersondas Badai in 4,000 shares of the Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Hatimbhai Gulamhusein deceased and in the share of the said Hatimabhai Gulamhusein deceased in the agency firm of Messrs. Ramchandra Hatimbhai and Co. and agency of the Crescent Insurance Co. Ltd., which was advertised for auction sale on the 18th November 1930 and postponed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MISTRY CO.

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N. DATTA, Manager. Bombay Branch.

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JAPAN AND CHINA.

—:o:—

Policy Of Friendliness.

JAPANESE SCHOLAR'S ADDRESS.

Japan's policy with regard to China and Russia is dictated, first, by a desire for Japanese national security, by the fear that Russia may continue the Czarist policy of the penetration of China, and by a desire for markets close to home, Yusuke Tsurumi, Japanese scholar, writer and statesman, told the Canadian Club at luncheon in the Windsor Hotel yesterday in the course of an address on "How Japan looks at China and Russia."

In his discussion of Japanese affairs in relation to China and Russia and the western countries, Mr. Tsurumi emphasized the need for the cultivation of a new viewpoint by the western nations, one not based altogether on commercial and physical things, but one which takes some concern for Asiatic cultural values.

China, the speaker declared, the view point of Japanese foreign policy; all other policies of Japanese diplomacy are based on and connected with this policy toward China. Japan, it is realized, stands or falls with China, and that fact is deeply sunk into the consciousness of the whole Japanese nation. Therefore, when there is any question about China the whole Japanese nation is sensitive, Roosevelt, Mr. Tsurumi commented, used to say that the Japanese were a sensitive and proud people. The speaker did not know about the pride, but he did know about the sensitiveness—with an average of five earthquakes a day, the Japanese were naturally a sensitive people. But the most sensitive part of the national consciousness lay in her dealings with China. The Anglo-Saxon alliance was based on Japan's fundamental desire to keep China safe; the war with Russia was based on keeping Japanese national integrity and to prevent the west from cutting up Chinese territory. The constant fear of the Japanese, then, was of having a strong foreign national installed on the Chinese continent and standing as a constant menace to Japan's national existence.

When Japan entered upon her course as a world nation she found conditions very dangerous to herself. Those were the days of Imperialism, when Bismarck was ruling with his "blood and iron" policy. The Japanese then realized what serious danger was in store for them, and their one concern was to protect Japan. Two dangers confronted them; one the menace through Korea, the other the threat of the partition of China. They could not afford to have a hostile nation threatening them through Korea, and the possibility of danger through the partition of China was evident.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

These were the facts upon which Japan's foreign policy was formulated until the Great War. After the war, with Germany out of the way and social revolution in Russia, Japan began to breath more freely and entered upon the second phase of her policy towards China. At the same time she faced a different problem at home.

With the end of the war came the problem of economic conditions at home. Her population, 32,000,000 in 1867, by 1930 it had grown to 65,000,000, with an annual increase of 300,000. So that a territory somewhat smaller than California faced the certainty that, given existing conditions by 1965 her population would be 108,000,000 people. This in a country which has only 16 per cent. of its land under cultivation.

The sensible Japanese had, by this time, lost their fears for their political integrity, of military aggression; a new consciousness began to arise out of the necessity of providing the 65,000,000 people, not with food, because they could import food, but with employment. The only solution lay in complete industrialization of the country.

The problem, even given this solution, was aggravated by the fact that Japan lacked natural resources; she has no iron or coal, no oil, no wool, no cotton, only a little copper, which was not of much value industrially. But most of these raw materials were to be found on the Chinese continent. How, then, could she secure markets? There was, of course, a market in China and the Japanese policy towards China was not political but economic. In 1924 Baron Shidehara formulated a policy of friendliness and helpfulness towards China and when, in 1927, the Conservative cabinet deviated from that policy, the ire of the people was expressed in the next general election. So that the policy of 1924 could still be taken as Japan's policy towards China.

INVESTMENT IN CHINA.

There were many Japanese nationals in China and the vested interested represented about dol. 1,500,000,000 gold. Japan, therefore, could not, from a sheer utilitarian standpoint, tolerate an aggressive policy towards China. Moreover, there was a move on foot to bring China and Japan closer together as a cultural unit; there was a revival of Asiatic study.

The existence of Russia, however, could not be ignored. The trade interest was small where Russia was concerned; the paramount interest lay in Japanese fishing rights within Russia territorial waters, which represented an annual income to Japan of dol. 50,000,000. Most of the Japanese negotiations with Russia lay, therefore, in this sphere of fishing rights.

Another side of the question lay in Russia's attitude towards China. If Russia proposed to follow the Czarist policy of penetration into China, the Japanese would be faced with hostile force on the Chinese continent. The Japanese, accordingly, must have a close understanding with China to offset this.

KAISER'S GIFT OF SPEECH.

Rhetorical Lapses.

The Kaiser's intellectual powers were considerable, his knowledge wide if not deep, his quickness of apprehension phenomenal, while his eloquence never ceased to impress such an accomplished rival and such a critical judge as Bulow himself, writes Mr. G. P. Gooch in the course of an article in the 'Contemporary Review' on Bulow's Memoirs. In the latter respect indeed nature had been too lavish in her generosity, for William II thirsted to make use of the gift of speech which he knew himself to possess. On accompanying his master to Vienna shortly after his appointment, the new Foreign Secretary urged him to adopt his Toast to the prosaic temperament of Francis Joseph. 'My dear Bernard,' replied the Kaiser in the friendliest tone, 'you are, of course, much clever than I, but I know more about speaking than you. I believe you have never made a public speech. I have made plenty, and I can say without vanity that they were not bad. So let me speak in my own way.' He proceeded to deliver a dithyramoic harangue which obviously displeased the host, to whom over-emphasis or gush were anathema. Worse was to follow, and it was one of Bulow's constant cares to avert or conceal or explain away the rhetorical lapses which echoed round the world.

'Perhaps the most detrimental speech he ever made' is the "Hunnenrede" of 1900. The Kaiser's equilibrium was always disturbed when his vivid imagination turned to the problems of the Far East. His famous picture of the Yellow Peril, with the inscription "People of Europe, preserve your holiest possessions," was a nightmare to his Ministers, and is rightly described by Bulow as grotesque; yet reproductions were hung by his orders in the ships of the Hamburg-America and the Norddeutscher Lloyd bound for the East, "to the delight of the English who sucked no small advantage from this offence to Japanese feeling." His aversion to the Japanese as a race extended to individuals, and we are assured that he treated their diplomats and offices badly, despite the remonstrances of his advisers. If the Japanese were not to his taste, how much greater was his horror of the Chinese! Never did Bulow find him in a state of such excitement as during the opening phases of the Boxer revolt, and the overstrained nerves found expression in the historic words to the departing troops at Bremerhafen on June 27th, 1900. "Pardon will not be granted, prisoner will not be made. As a thousand years ago the Huns under Attila made themselves a name which first time in these pages of a, let the German name be impressed on China by you in such a way that no Chinaman ever again dares to look askance at a German.' Before the speech was finished the agitated Foreign Secretary issued instructions that it was not to be published till it had been corrected by himself. The journalists loyaly obeyed, but the reporter of a local paper, perched on a neighbouring roof, had caught the fatal words and given them to a listening world. The Kaiser was delighted to learn that his speech had appeared in its original form, but his mood quickly changed when Bulow pointed out that it would produce a devastating effect on the reputation of a Christian country. The two sat up talking till midnight, and on parting the Kaiser shook hands, remarking 'I know you wish me well, but I am what I am and I cannot change.' 'You must deal with this in the Reichstag,' whispered Hohenlohe to Bulow as he heard the fatel words, 'for I cannot'. The Foreign Minister did his best with the inevitable interpellations; but he could not prevent the foes of Germany in the great war from describing as Huns 'the good and noble German people, the most truly humane in the world.'

TEMPERAMENTAL IRRESPONSIBILITY.

Next in unhappy celebrity among the Imperial utterances was the declaration at Damascus to the three hundred million Mahomedans throughout the world that the German Emperor would at all times be their friend. When the meal was over Bulow instructed the official reporter who accompanied the party to Palestine and Syria that the speech must not be published till he had corrected it. The reporter replied that it had already gone, and quoted the orders of the Kaiser himself. A third phrase destined to immortality was the farewell signal 'from the Admiral of the Atlantic to the Admiral of the Pacific' after a meeting with the Tsar at Reval. The Tsar's cool reply was 'Goodbye,' and the captain of the Hohenzollern promptly gave orders not to divulge the exchange of signals. The Russians had no reason to be discreet, and the story soon appeared in an English paper. The incident was particularly annoying to Bulow who, despite his outspoken criticisms of his master, repeatedly declares that he never at any moment indulged in Napoleonic dreams. Such extravagances were merely the expression of temperamental irresponsibility; but foreigners could not be expected to understand that the last of the Hohenzollerns was an actor, not a man of action, an artist in phrases, not a ruthless megalomaniac. Despite reiterated protests and promises of amendment, he never learned to bridle his tongue or his pen.

In addition to the above-mentioned slips, and others only a little less known, we learn for the first time in these page sof a letter to Roosevelt filled with strident vituperation of the Japanese and heated exhortations to his American friend to be on his guard against the Yellow Peril. Not till after its despatch did the writer confess what he had done; and when the Chancellor convinced him that the letter must on no account reach Roosevelt's hands he was permitted to telegraph to New Yirk to return it unopened to Berlin. The Kaiser, he suggests, must have been glad when the war broke out that such a high explosive was not in the possession of the Transatlantic admirer who had turned into his most uncompromising foe. On another occasion Bulow also narrowly succeeded in averting a costly blunder. 'I shall, of course, take no notice of the wife of Franz Ferdinand,' remarked William II as they journeyed to Vienna in 1903. Wedel the German Ambassador in Vienna, who was also travelling in the Imperial saloon, protested in vain. The Chancellor motioned to Wedel to leave him alone with his master, knowing full well that he would never climb down in the presence of a third party. The impetuous monarch was still protesting when they reached the terminus. 'You have now the choice of making the future Emperor of Austria a friend or a foe for ever,' whispered Bulow, shooting his final bolt as the the train pulled up. A moment later the Kaiser was greeting Franz Ferdinand in the friendliest manner and saying 'When may I have the honour of paying my homage to your wife?' The Archduke, blushing with delight, bowed and kissed the Kaiser's hand, and the friendship began which lasted unbroken till the shots rang out at Serajevo.

CURING DRUG ADDICTS.

Discovery At Cornell University.

EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

Ithaca, N.Y.,— A drug offering hope for curing drug habits is in the making at Cornell University.

The bare fact that such a compound has been "hit upon" in the chemistry department was disclosed to-day, but without further details.

It is not ready for use upon human beings, being still in the laboratory experimental stage under trial upon animals, its discoverers, Dr. Wilbur D. Bancroft and Dr. G. H. Richter, said details are not ready for publication.

The principles wherein their attack on drug habits differ from other attempts recently were published in the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

They are based upon a discovery by Dr. Richter that anaesthetics and blows which produce unconsciousness and alcohol and stimulating drugs all cause a thickening and whitening of nerve cells. Unconsciousness depends upon the degree of thickening, and consciousness returns when the cells revert to their normal, water-clear appearance.

When stimulating drugs are used, after a time the cells do not revert completely to normal, Bancroft and Richter think that this increasing trace of coagulation in cells is a source of irritation in the nerves, an irritation that shows as a craving for more of the drug.

Scientifically stated, the thickening is a coagulation of the colloids in a cell, and the reversion to normal water-like appearance is called peptizing.

In the National Academy report Bancroft and Richter said that a compound which would peptize the colloids without harming other parts of the cell or body should furnish relief to drug addicts.

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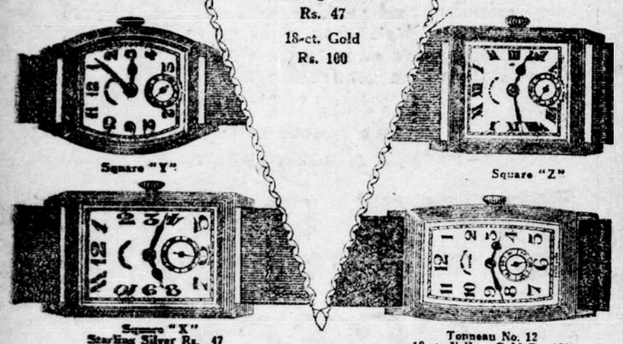

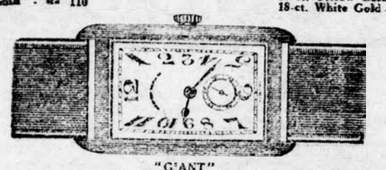

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ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF BURMESE TURMOIL.

Tharrawaddy U. Pu's Letter To Governor.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL EXACTION AND HIGH-HANDED ACTION

The following letter has been addressed by Tharrawaddy U. Pu, M. L. C., Leader of the Burma Home Rule Party, and Secretary of the Haing-Pu-Mg District Conference, Toungoo, to his Excellency the Governor of Burma, dated Toungoo the 31st December, 1930:—

Your Excellency,—I am sorry to have to bring to your Excellency's notice at this juncture, as Secretary of the Conference, the extortion of Capitation Tax before it falls due in this district.

A District Conference of the Toungoo Hlaing-Pu-Mg's (U Chit Hlaing-Tharrawaddy Mg Pu and U Mg Mg) Party was held at the Toungoo, attended by over 3,000 people on the 30th instant, presided over by U Chit Hlaing, President of the G. C. B. A.

ALLEGED HIGH-HANDED ACTION

The accounts of the meeting and various other resolutions would follow. The following is the most important one which calls for your Excellency's prompt action in order to avoid trouble in the district due to the high-handed and illegal actions of your subordinates of the District, and, I would urge your Excellency to deal with those responsible for such illegal actions by a strong hand in order to stop its recurrence. Such a matter had been brought to the notice of the Government last year by me in the Council and by U Chit Hlaing from outside, but no proper notice of the complaint appeared to have been taken. A spark may lead to conflagration if it is not dealt with properly in good time. Sorry to note the fact that similar cases of extortion also happened at Tharrawaddy this year. It is also necessary to warn the Headmen and Officers to deal with the people sympathetically during this economic distress, i.e., to levy the tax slowly and gradually up to about 15th March. At the meeting it was ascertained that actual collections had been made in this district in Oktwin-Toungoo and Yedashe Townships. The demand could be made only on the 1st January according to law and the collections made in December amounted to extortion in law. Moreover, in the case of a headman of Oktwin he had forged the receipt by falsely post-dating it as 1-1-31, while the payment was in fact, made to him some days before the meeting. That headman and those who had aided and abetted him by actions of omission should, I think, be prosecuted criminally in order to prevent others from doing so. The receipts will be sent to you soon.

RESOLUTION.

The resolution which was proposed by me and carried unanimously is as follows:—

"That this meeting brings to the notice of the British Government with a request that steps should be taken against the Local Government which have done certain things to enable the premature demand of the Capitation Tax and against those who have actually collected it before its due date (1st January, 1931) as it is directly against the Law, and that the meeting will hold the Local Government alone responsible if such illegal demands give rise to widespread agitation in Burma as it is feared."

—The "Rangoon Mail."

POLICY BEHIND LATHI CHARGES.

Interesting Questions For The Assembly.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12.
(BY MAIL.)

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar has sent in the following questions.—

Have Government any information as to the number of people who are employed in British India, and if not, will they be pleased to give direction to the census department to ascertain and collect information on this subject also?

Will Government be pleased to lay on table a statement showing the number of persons (1) arrested, (2) prosecuted, (3) convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, (4) who have defended themselves at the trial and (5) who are still confined to jail in respect of the political offences after the Civil Disobedience movement began?

Mr. Bhuput Singh: Will Government be pleased to state.—

(a) The approximate costs estimated to be incurred in the forthcoming formal inauguration of New Delhi;

(b) Since when the project of the inauguration has been in the inception of the Government of India,

(c) The details of the inauguration ceremonies; and

(d) The purpose or purposes that are calculated to be achieved by the functions?

ASSAULTS AND LATHI CHARGES.

Rai Bahadur Sukhraj Roy:

1—(a) Will Government be pleased to state at whose initiative peace proposals were undertaken with Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar? Was it at the instance of His Excellency the Viceroy or of their own accord?

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the whole correspondence that passed between His Excellency the Viceroy Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar on the one hand and Mahatma Gandhi and Congress leaders on the other?

2—(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether assaults and lathi charges that being made by police on the public in different places in India at the present moment are in pursuance of a definite policy enunciated by the supreme Government;

(b) If the answer be in the negative, whether an enquiry as to the justification of the assaults is made by the Government in each political case?

(c) Under what provisions of the law are these assaults made?

3—(a) How many Indian and European Police have been injured in the present civil disobedience movement and how many of them were permanently disabled or killed?

(b) Is there any proposal for granting suitable pensions to whose who have been permanently disabled and compensation for maintenance of the families of those who have been killed.

4. Will Government be pleased to state the total number of bombs thrown in connection with Anarchist movement in India in the year 1930 in each province? How many casualties have happened in how many cases arrests were made and wrong doers detected?

Mr. K. P. Thampan:

BHARATPUR STATE DEBENTURES.

(a) Is it a fact that Government have ordered those who hold debentures of the Bharatpur State to forego the interest due on their investments as well as to accept fresh debentures for only a portion of their capital within a fixed date on peril of losing the whole?

(b) If so, under what provisions of law was the action taken?

(c) How many such debenture holders are British Indians and what is the extent of their investments?

(d) Was the action taken with their consent?

EXEMPTION FOR M.L.A'S.

Babu Amarnath Dutt has given notice of the following resolutions.—

1. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take steps to exempt all past members of the Indian Legislature from the operation of the Indian Arms Act.

2. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take steps to substitute competition for all services in India abolishing all preferences based upon community, race or religion.

3. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take steps to alter the designation of non-Moslem constituencies of legislature to general constituencies of legislature in British India.

Babu Gayaprasad Singh is responsible for the following resolutions and questions.—

1. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to take early steps to release all political prisoners unconditionally who have not been convicted for an offence of violence.

2. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that on the separation of Orissa from the Province of Bihar and Orissa necessary steps be taken to amalgamate the permanently settled areas of Benares and tracts of the United Provinces with the Province of Behar.

NEW STERLING LOAN.

1—(a). Will the Government kindly state whether the Secretary of State for India consulted the Government of India, regarding the flotation of a new sterling loan in London in October, 1930, its need, and the terms on which it was to be floated; and whether the Executive Council were given an opportunity of discussing this matter and formally recording their opinion.

(b) Why was this loan floated; and how has it been utilized?

2—(a). Is it a fact that the post of Commandant in the Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, has been abolished? If so, since when and why?

(b) Is it a fact that riding and shooting are not taught in that college? How many horses and rifles are kept there; and whether a cadet's efficiency in riding and shooting is embodied in his certificate given every session? What is the amount of approximate monthly expenditure on this account?

(c) Is it a fact that cadets of the Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, have to appear at the Diploma Examinations at which the total number of examinees hardly exceed fifty? Why are they not allowed to appear at the Public Examinations, as the senior Cambridge or the School examination instead?

(d) Is it a fact that only two students of the Military College out of twelve have been selected at the Army examination held in Delhi last June, for admission into Sandhurst, Woolwich and Croydon?

(e) Will Government kindly state the total number of applications received for admission, the number admitted, and the number rejected during the last two years separately? How many of those admitted come from the Indian States?

HINDU-MUSLIM IMPASSE.

—:o:—

Babu Bhagwandas' Remedy.

GOSPEL OF DESPAIR.

(By M. S. RAO.)

The "thoughtful analysis" of the Hindu-Muslim problem presented to the public by Babu Bhagwandas is nothing short of a gospel of despair. It is no wonder that men of Babu Bhagwandas's standing and influence should be despaired of a favourable and working settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem, owing to the threateningly militant attitude of the Hindu and Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference, and especially so of the latter.

To the two reasons for the ever-growing Muslim demand for political fishes and loaves, given by Babu Bhagwandas, may be added one more. During the course of discussions on political and economic positions of the two communities—Hindus and Muslims—with some educated Muslim friends of mine, I gathered that many of them look upon India as a fertile field for exploitation, and not as their Mother-Country. This reason may seem to many as fantastic and far-fetched, since both the communities have been ruthlessly exploited by the Anglo-Indians; but if we read between the lines of the speeches of some of the Muslim leaders, the above idea will be as true as day-light. And the latest dynamic aspect of this idea has been clearly foreshadowed in the speech of Dr. Ikbal.

The remedies suggested by Babu Bhagwandas to this communal cancer are worse than the disease. They will ever remain as "sheer myth"; and will serve as an amusing statement of a despaired scholar, and much less a politician, to a future student of the Hindu-Muslim question. It seems that he did not count the cost when he asked the Hindus to embrace Islam. The advent of Islam will toll the knell of Hindu thought and culture. Islam is never an assimilative force. It is, as he himself confesses, an "aggressive" one. Perhaps, Babu Bhagwandas has been so much obsessed by the magnitude of the question that nothing will settle the question but by his method of converting India into a "Muslim India". Of course, his idea will be hailed with jubilation by the Muslims. However, it is a strange and surprising offer from a scholar and lover of Hindu thought and culture of his reputation. The political harmony, which he thinks so much of, will come to India by methods other than the revolutionary ones of Babu Bhagwandas. His fear of the Hindus "being converted and absorbed into Islam forcibly" is all moon-shine. It seems, in his anxiety for political solicitude for India, he has forgotten the Hindu history. The present seeming rift in the lute of Hindu harmony is only a passing phase, which will soon disappear with the time; and the Hindu race will remain as potent and influential as ever.

His second remedy lies in his "vocational class system" which he considers to be the panacea to all evils created by the caste system. Of course, "at one stroke" Babu Bhagwandas exorcises the evils of the caste system, but it will not create a paradise so easily. His suggestion exchanges the tyranny of the fire to that of the frying-pan. It is a fact that exploitation, whether political or economic, shall be there, as long as the human race exists on the earth. So the question is not how to tackle the inevitable but to round off its angularities so that its presence may be felt less and less by the exploited. "Inter-dining and inter-marrying" are not at all a soothing balm to class tyranny. So, even in Babu Bhagwandas's utopia, the communal question will only change its front and assume other colours like class tyranny. Then perhaps he will ask the "Muslim Brahmins", etc., to embrace Hottentotism.

The last para of his statement is beyond the pale of practical politics.

Time is the best healer. It will alone settle this most vexed question. Signs are not wanting, and they are encouraging. The trend of the awakened youth at present is a menace to the Communalists. And Pandit Jawaharlal, its Moses, will lead the awakened India safely to the Promised Land. The following is the passage, which lays down "the principle" of communal settlement, from "Young India" of 9th January 1930 from the pen of Mahatmaji, the political Guru of Pandit Jawaharlal.

"Equally important is the communal resolution. Though it was adopted for the sake of the Sikhs, it was necessary, otherwise too, to enunciate the principle underlying it. Independent India cannot afford to have communal representation, and yet it must placate all communities if the rule of Independence is not based on coercion of minorities. But the Congress has to cultivate a spirit of common nationality and refuse to resort to camouflage or expedience in a mater so vital as the communal question In the Congress, we must cease to be exclusive Hindus, or Musalmans, or Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jews. Whilst we may stand adhered to our respective faiths, we must be in the Congress Indians first and Indians last. A good Hindu or a good Mussalman should be a better Hindu or a better Mussalman for being a lover of his country. There never can be any conflict between the real interest of one's own country and that of one's own religion."

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Best in Lustre and Fast in Colour;

Easy to weave high class Sarees, Shirting, Coating on Power Looms and Hand Looms. Can be had in any form of Warps and Wefts, dyed and undyed at moderate rates. For samples and quotations, please write to :—

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Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2 phials.—1 phial Rs. 2, V. P. extra. Col. D. Dawes Pelly Bart., B. A., M. D., LL. D., Ph. D., B. M. S., Madras, writes:—"Kusuma" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction."
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

7 a.m.—Indian music.
12 noon.—Gramaphone records.
9-20 p.m.—Bai Kesarbai's vocal music.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Kenya Colony, and Uganda per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday the 16th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY
D. TAPIDAS.

During the last months of December 1930 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,183 among them the number of new admission was 226.

A MANDVI MEETING

A meeting will be held in Kharek Bazaar, Mandvi, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. under the auspices of Mandvi Prajakiya Mandal, when national songs will be sung by Sjt. Shevji Devaei Lakhadwalla and Harihar Diwara.

A DANABANDER MEETING

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Danabandar, Surat Road, under the auspices of Bunder Labour Association, when Professor Gharpure, Srimati Yamunabai Ghoarekar Nirvayram, N. Peapat, Sjt. Waman Kabadi, Sjt. Nifadkar and others will speak. Sjt. Jamnadas Dawarkas will preside.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Madame B. P. Wadia will deliver a lecture on "The Bhagvad Gita in Daily Life," to-day (Thursday), at 6-0 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

LIFE AND WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will speak on the "Life and Works of Swami Vivekananda" in English at the Batliboi's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, on Saturday at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited.

UPANISHADS AND GITA CLASSES

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita, at the Central Education Society's Chhabildas Lallubhai English School, Dadar, on Sunday, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Upanishads in English at Seth Mathurdas Bungalow, Borivli, on Sunday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KHADI SALES IN SANTA CRUZ

The monthly Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar was organised by Santa Cruz Khadi Sangh on Sunday last in Tulsi Bhuvan and the public patronised it well. Total sales amounted to Rs. 470 in all, Khadi bringing Rs. 387 and other Swadeshi articles Rs. 83.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

An enjoyable evening was spent by all present on Sunday last at "Aiwane-Rafaat" when Dr. R. S. Tirodikar was "At Home" to a distinguished assembly of members and friends. Mr. Glorney Bolton and Mr. E. F. Allnut spoke delightfully on the New Year followed by Prof. Franz who played his own composition "A Noble Heart's Reflection." Other items on the programme were piano solos by Miss Menezes and Mr. Goswami's beautiful Bengalee songs which were appreciated.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will be held at Dabholkar Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, to-day at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when prominent leaders will speak on "Present Affairs."

MEHERALLI'S BROTHER AND SJT ADIL RELEASED.

Sjt. Ahmed and Sjt. Adil who were arrested on Tuesday at Mr. Jangalwalla's Court, Dadar, were released the same day.

"OUR FOOD."

Under the auspices of the Israelite School Maccabeans Institution Prof. Moses Ezekiel, will deliver the second of his series of public lectures on 'Our Food' in Marathi at the Israelite School, Mazgaon, on Sunday, the 18th January 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Sugar Merchants' Association will be held on Thursday the 15th January, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's Hall under the preseidentship of Sheth Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

2nd M. B. B. S. Exam Results

The list of successful candidates at the second M.B.B.S. Examination, January 1931, is as under:—

A R Agrawal; Y N Ajinkya; Akbar Ali; H K Ambike; **Balwant Kaur**; A K Baman-Beahram D D Bamji; C S Bhagwat; P M Bhandarkar; **A P Billimoria**; R B Chitre S R Choudhari; M Colaco; **A Couto D G Dadabhalka, V R Damle, T S Daver**, E R Demello, **S deSa**; R M Desai; T M Desai; L J Deshpande; **P D'Monte**; B X Fernandes, R B Fondekar; A Freitas; G N Ghanekar; N N Godse! T K Gokhale; **S H Gosalia**; A Gubbi; ***M K Jadhav*** R S Jamenis; R K Joglekar; D K Joshi; M K Joshi; A G Kalokhe; **F A Kapadia**; P B Katrecha; V N Khare; V V Kollali; H P Kowli; R G Madan; D P Majoo; M C Mankodi; B C Martins; S H Mirza; **Gool D. R. *Mobedji*** B K Modak; H P Moolgavkar; H T Munshi; **Keshar S. Navalkar**; B V Pandit; H A Parekh; H K Patel; M R Patel; Jal C Paymaster; Y V Phatak; **L A Pradhan**, S A Razvi, J S Rege, C A Rodrigues; B K Royzada; G S Sardar; M G Sayani; K D Shah; N C Shah; K A Taore; **C R Thakur**; P V Tilak; V T Trivedi; R A Vaidya; R H Vaidya; G S Wagle; G H Walvekar.

PATHAN TO HANG.

—:o:—

High Court's Order In Surat Case.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court disposed of the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat in the case of Fazli Rehman, a Pathan, aged 26, who was charged with the murder of Moulvi Abbas Ali on 3rd December 1929.

In the Sessions Court at Surat, the jury by a majority of 7 to 2 found the accused not guilty giving him the benefit of doubt. The Sessions Judge, however, held that the evidence was strong enough to convict him and referred the case to the High Court, recommending that the jury's verdict be set aside.

The accused who is a Pathan belonging to Peshawar was employed with the deceased Maulvi who was a native of Kosamba, in Surat District. The deceased used to go on tour, selling medicines and charms, besides preaching sermons to Mahomedans. Towards the end of November 1929, he visited Machhad village in Jalalpur Taluka, and put up in a Mosque with the accused who also accompanied him. On the morning of December 3, the deceased's corpse was found floating in a well, and the accused was missing! The accused was subsequently traced to his home village near Peshawar, and some of the property belonging to the deceased was recovered from him.

Their Lordships on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to be hanged.

Mr. N. P. Desai, Advocate, appeared for the accused.

POLICE DISPERSE CROWD IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The police, using some force dispersed the crowd which assembled this morning at Godown Street, where a half a dozen Congress volunteers were seen picketing some shops.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH.

New York, Jan. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	10.13
To-day's Opening Rate	10.13
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	10.15
Difference	+.02

Eroach Expectation A/M Rs. 133

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	5.24
To-day's Opening Rate	5.27
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	5.26
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, Jan. 14.
Silver Ready	13 4 0
Lower	0 13 0
Silver Forward	13 1 0
Lower	0 13 0

Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

	Bombay, Jan. 14.
Poush	40 6 0
Maha	39 6 0

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

Keen Competition In Men's Singles

The Western India Tennis Tournament which commenced yesterday, attracted a good crowd, and those present witnessed keen competition in the Men's Singles. C. Gonsalves disposed of T. W. Brough, the veteran player, after a splendid game. It was a baseline duel, and Brough who is deadly at the net seldom indulged in net play. Harvey and Ghorpade were unable to finish their match owing to the fading light. The Gymkhana player secured the first set, but lost the next. Ghorpade who has injured a thumb, failed to find his length. Harvey was leading 5-4 in the final set. The match will be continued on Thursday.

The results are as follows:—

Khardekhar beat Arnold (6-0), (6-1).

A. C. Pereira beat Schleiter (6-1), (6-1).

C. T. Randive beat Ten Broeck (6-0), (6-2).

H. R. Shellenberger beat N. J. Kenny (7-5), (6-3).

J. E. Tew beat F. E. Vakil (6-1), (6-2).

C. Gonsalves beat T. W. Brough (7-5), (6-4).

C. G. Freke and E. Rose beat W. Reed and Lindop (6-2), (6-3).

M. Fox beat B. G. O. Ernst (6-1), (6-1).

R. H. McLeod beat Babulal Vora (6-0), (6-1).

H. V. Hampton beat R. G. Hopkins (7-5), (3-6), (7-5).

J. C. Burns beat S. H. Haran (6-8), (6-4), (7-5).

Harvey vs. Ghorpade (6-3), (3-6). The former leads (5-4) in final set.

"C" WARD DICTATOR SENTENCED.

Sequel To Census Boycott Day

Sjt. Shivlal Dipchand Fatva, the "Dictator" of the "C" Ward Congress Committee who was arrested on Sunday last for participating in the "Census Boycott Day" was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday and charged under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Inspector Gole attached to the Princess Street Police Station in his evidence said that the accused addressed a meeting at Kharakuva exhorting the audience to obliterate the census numbers and thus obstruct the census operations. The Census boycott was one of the recent activities of the "War Council".

The Magistrate found the accued guilty and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings.

FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 6.)

by Bernard Shaw of an intellectual, courteous and yet firm constitutional monarch standing up against these combines for the real masses will not appeal to many as the correct or an effective one.

YANKEE AT KING'S PALACE

The play consists of two acts and one interlude between these two acts. In the first Act the Prime Minister delivers his ultimatum; in the interlude the King and his mistress Owrethia are seen toying with one another; and in the second act the King comes out victorious not so much by the threat of abdication as by his proposing to seek the votes of electors, enter the House of Commons and lead one of the parties. As the King is a wise man who knows his mind and knows further how to carry out his ideas and control the Ministers, the Prime Minister is afraid to meet him face to face in the House of Commons and tears off the ultimatum. In the beginning of the second Act the American Ambassador comes to the Palace without having made an appointment for an audience and announces "the declaration of Independence is cancelled. The treaties which endorsed it are torn up. We have decided to rejoin the British Empire. We shall, of course, enjoy Dominion Home Rule under the Presidency of Mr. Bossfield." The King sees this proposal in its true colours and says "It is as if another planet was crashing into us. The Kingdom and the power and glory will pass from us and leave us naked, face to face with our real selves at last. We live in a world of woes, all melting into one another, and when all the frontiers are down, London may be outvoted by Tennessee, and all the other places where we still madly teach our children the mentality of an eighteenth Century village School."

"NEAREST TO A PUPPET."

As a rule the prefaces of Bernard Shaw's plays are more readable and give more information about the plays than the plays themselves. In the present case the preface is a reply to the criticisms that had appeared after the play had been put on the stage. While defending himself against the charge that he "a notorious democrat" had veered round "and become a devoted Royalist," he gives the moral of the book. He says "The Apple-Cart" exposes the unreality of both democracy and royalty as our idealists conceive them." Further on he says "The nearest thing to a puppet is a Cabinet Minister at the head of a great public office. Unless he possesses a very exceptional share of dominating ability and relevant knowledge he is helpless in the hands of his officials. He must sign whatever Documents they present to him, and repeat whatever answers they put in his mouth questions in Parliament, with a docility which cannot be imposed on a King who works at his job." If this is the real state of affairs in England where the Parliamentay system has been in vogue for centuries, what else can we in India expect from our Ministers and Members of Council, except quiet submission to the will of the officials?

The play is a comedy and as such full of humour and of scenes where the authors shows up the ridiculous behaviour of the Ministers. Though one may not agree with the conclusions arrived at, one cannot help feeling that the play is destined to shake our old belief in the efficacy of democracy and make us think for ourselves whether Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy as the Government 'of' the people, 'for' the people, 'by' the people is a correct one and really holds good in democratic Governments at present. There is no doubt that one rises wiser after reading both the play and the preface.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

With reference to the Notice convening the Special General Meetings of the Members of the Chamber on Friday, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. and 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the requisitions mentioned therein, the Committee have now received a request on behalf of the requisitionists that there being a hartal on that day these meetings should be postponed to a later date.

The Committee have, therefore, fixed Friday, the 23rd January, for the purpose of holding these meetings which will be held at 3-0 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION PROSECUTION

Mr. Hallai's Application To High Court

ACQUITTAL WITHOUT TRIAL AFTER 5 YEARS

Mr. W. T. Halai appeared before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy and applied for a definite order in connection with the case against him as Director of the Mahajan Association.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

Mr. Halai said that the case against the Mahajan Association and the Directors was pending in the court of Mr. Khandalawala, 3rd Presidency Magistrate. Some time ago, the Public Prosecutor withdrew the case against the Mahajan Association only, and the Magistrate passed an order acquitting the Mahajan. But there was no order made as against the Directors. Thereupon, immedately Mr. Halai informed the court that if the case against the Directors was not withdrawn, the Public Prosecutor should be directed to proceed against them pursuant to the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on October 1, last. On the Magistrate enquiring about this, the Public Prosecutor intimated that he withdrew the case against the Association only. Mr. Halai then insisted that if that was so, the case against the Directors should be proceeded with. But the Magistrate thought that the withdrawal of the case against the Association would cover the Directors also, and so he informed Mr. Halai orally that he was acquitted, but he did not record this in the order.

Mr. Halai then approached the High Court for a specific order on this point.

The High Court after calling for a report from the Magistrate, heard Mr. Halai's application.

MR. HALAI'S CONTENTIONS

Mr. Halai contended that if the case against the Directors was withdrawn, there should be a specific order to that effect, as the law provided. And if it was not withdrawn, the case must be proceeded with. Mr. Halai said that since the last adjournament on the 5th inst, he had informed the Public Prosecutor about this and asked him to furnish him (Mr. Halai) with the correspondence which the East India Cotton Association had with him, or to produce the same in Court, wherein the E. I. C. Association had protested against the withdrawal of the case against the Mahajan without consulting them. The Public Prosecutor in reply had informed Mr. Halai that the case had been entirely withdrawn, but declined to furnish the said correspondence.

NO FINALITY

Mr. Halai contended that this correspondence, if called for, would clearly show that there was no finality to the proceedings, but new action was being hatched.

It was, therefore, necessary that if the case was pending, it must go on and if it was withdrawn an order of acquittal must be passed. In support of this, Mr. Halai cited a Ludhiana case and case of Emp. vs. Chinbasappa (Ratanlal p. 307). He was going to cite other cases where this ruling had been followed, when the Chief Justice enquired of Mr. Halai if he was anxious that he should be prosecuted.

Mr. Halai replied in the negative, but stated that if a fresh prosecution was to be launched, why should they not proceed with the case which had been hanging for five years. After the complainant was filed, he was entitled to an acquittal, especially as on Sept. 12, 1929, the Magistrate had proceeded under Section 242 of the Cr. P. C. and that the report of the Magistrate that Mr. Halai was not served with process was wrong. Mr. Halai produced in court the notice served upon him, on which he had appeared as an accused as aforesaid.

ACQUITTED BY IMPLICATION

Their Lordships, in giving their decision, observed the Magistrate had reported that there was no case pending against Mr. Halai, and that by implication he had been acquitted. Their Lordships intimated that they would make a note of this fact in order that Mr. Halai be not not prosecuted any further in this matter.

MOB LAW IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6.)

tain minds in this country still believe that might is right and that coercion and repression can achieve everything.

DISSERVICE TO 'NON-VIOLENCE'.

To bully people to do what one wishes is born of the belief that violence and arrogance are the prerogative of 'authority" and that mob-will must be obeyed. Is this a right attitude? This belief is in direct opposition to the creed of the Congress which lays down that "Non-violence is the sheet-anchor of its movement." This bullying and cowardly attitude, as displayed by the ignorant mob recently, strengthens the position of the enemies of India that the Indians are by temperament, autocratic and unfit to manage their own affairs. They will, of course, not admit that such behaviour and tendencies are to be found among the ignorant vagabonds and are not the natural bent of the people in general. Such behaviour, as was exhibited by the mob on Monday last, convinces certain people probably some in authority, that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." They might be inclined to emulate this. It may justify actions that would otherwise be condemnable by themselves. On the first occasion the police refrained from interfering with the mob. On the next occasion police reprisals were heavy and erratic. What a contrast! Surely the ways of the authorities are unscrutable but very noticeable.

MID-WEEK CHANGE

At The Capitol.

From Wednesday, the Capitol has been showing "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," M. G. M's all-talking screen version of Thorton Wilder's celebrated novel. Attractive settings, great cathedrals, picturesque wilds and strange, uncanny lighting and photographic effects; the thrilling spectacle of the wrecking of a great bridge over a gorge, and vivid intimate details that literally bare the lives of its characters are all woven into the central theme, a story of love. Lily Damita plays the fiery dancer, and Ernest Torrence, Don Alvarrado, Henry B. Walthall, Tully Marshall, Emilly Fitzroy, and many others are in the cast. Hundreds of people appear in cathedral and bridge scenes, adding to the effectiveness of the drama. The picture will continue till Friday.

Akola.—Mr. Marathe has nominated Mrs. Ganguba Bapat to succeed him as War Secretary, Berar Provincial War Council.

MORE REPRESSIVE MEASURES ON THE ANVIL AT DELHI

(Continued from Page 1).

the newspaper report of the execution of the death sentence was correct.

Sir James Crerar answered in the affirmative.

Thereupon Mr. Jog withdrew his motion.

ELECTIONS FOR STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Sir George Schuster's motion for the election of members to the Standing Finance Committee and Public Accounts Committee was carried without a discussion as also Sir George Rainy's motion for the Railway Standing Finance Committee.

Elections for the Standing Finance Committee and Railway Finance Committee take place on Friday. As regards Public Accounts Committee Sir George Schuster said he was prepared to postpone the election till February 12 in accordance with the wishes of several members of the House. This was agreed to.

R. T. C. LEADS THE REST.

A ballot held to-day has brought the question of the Round Table Conference almost at the top of the business for discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the 29th. Mr. Yamin Khan drew the first place with a motion for the amendment of the Electoral Rules. Mr. K. C Roy drew the second place with a motion in the Round Table Conference. Mr. Sadiq Hasan has the next motion on the repressive policy of the Government. Mr. Ziauddin Ahmed has a motion on Currency. Mr. Sant Singh has once again on Repressive Policy. Mr. B. Das regarding the Government of India's Despatch, Mr. Jamal Mahomed about the exchange ratio and Mr. Walayatullah on Secondary Edueation.

MORE REPRESSION?

Sir George Rainy, the Leader of the House announcing the business for the next week said that the Government would introduce to-morrow six bills namely, A Bill to provide for the better control of the press, a Bill to provide against the Instigation to refusal of payment of certain liabilities, a Bill amending the Indian Merchant Sshipping Act, a Bill supplementing the Punjab Criminal Procedure Act, a Bill supplementing the Bengal Criminal Law Amendmen Act and a Bill giving effect to the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency.

ELECTION AND VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

Sir George Rainy further announced that the Government would introduce on the 16th a bill amending the Indian Ports Act while on the 17th there would be the election of the Presdient and an adrress by the Viceroy.

The House thereupon adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

Resolution On R. T. Conference

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. K. C. Roy's motion on the Round Table Conference, which has drawn the second place in the ballot or resolutions to be taken up on the 29th, seeks the publication of papers connected with the Round Table Conference.

It is officially announced that the next session of the Chamber of Princes will be held from the 16th to 20th March, both days inclusive —A. P.

UNITED OPPOSITION PARTY

Assembly Committee Formed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13.

The idea of forming a united Opposition party in the Assembly with a view to represent the Nationalist point of view, specially on the coming budget proposals and the Press Bill, led to a meeting to-day of a number of members of the Assembly belonging to various communities and provinces. The meeting discussed the question, and was addressed by Sir Harisingh Gour, Diwan Bahadur Ranghachariar, Mr. Sadaq Hassan, Mr. B. Das and others. Some welcomed the idea of forming such a united party, while others held that the old Nationalist Party, with its creed of pressing forward the minmum Congress demands on the Government should be continued, and new party formations on other lines should be be encouraged. This was the view held by the section for which Mr. B. Das was the spokesman, while the view taken by some Muslim members was that it would be better to write on a clean slate and form a united opposition. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah attended the meeting for a while but did not address it.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

Eventually, the following Committee was appointed to draft the Constitution of the new party: Sir Harisingh Gour, Messrs. Rangachariar, Ziauddin Ahmad, Azhar Ali, Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Shanmukham Chetty B. Das, Amarnath Dutt, Saddiq Hassan, The Raja of Kollengode, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. B. R. Puri Sant Singh, Mr. Jog, Professor Sahani, Maulvi Muhamed Yakub, Mr. Harbilas Sarda, and Mr. Anklesaria.

KEEN CONTEST.

The Committee meets on the 15th but no progress is likely for a week, especially in view of the keen contest for the presidential election.

When the Presidential election is over the question oppositon leadership will come up and next week will see some tussle in that connection.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN THE SUBURBS

—:o:—

VILE PARLE, Jan. 14.

"Knowing that meeting and processions would be organised" Vile Parle "for the purpose of showing sympathy for or for the purpose of adversely commenting on the executions of the Sholapur leaders and thereby exciting public feeling," the District Magistrate issued an order under Sec. 144 prohibiting for one week all such assemblies in Vile Parle Town and on Ghodbunder Road. It was proclaimed by the police by beating the leatakies late last night. It should be noted that before this order was proclaimed a meeting had been held in Gandhi Chauk under the presidentship of Sjt. A. V. Thakkar to mourn the deaths of the Sholapur leaders.

The Section 144, it is understood, has been proclaimed in other suburbs like Khar, Santa Cruz and others.

VOLUNTEER ARRESTED.

Mr. Pandit a volunteer of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Chhavni was arrested this morning when he was getting down from the train. He was carrying with him bundles of the Vile Parle Congress Bulletins.

Ban On Meetings And Processions At Chembur.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHEMBUR, January 14.

An Order has been promulgated at Chembur, and was announced by beat of batakis on 15th instant prohibiting meetings, processions, or any demonstrations for a period of eight days.

Ban On Meetings At Surat

SURAT, Jan. 14.

Mr. Braham, District Magistrate, Surat, issued a prohibitory order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code banning the holding of meetings for seven days in sympathy with the Sholapur convicts.

Meetings were, however, held in various places in the city yesterday evening which passed resolutions protesting against the execution of the Sholapur convicts and sympathising with them. A police cordon stopped people from going to the Dakka Ovara.

Almost complete hartal was observed in the city.—A. P.

GOVT. IN A HURRY FOR PRESS BILL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Lobby Correspondent of the Associated Press reports that the Governments provisional programme has apparently undergone alteration and that the contentious legislation regarding the Press Bill and the Unlawful Instigation Bill will now be hurried. The twin measures are to be introduced to-morrow. It is understood that the Government will ask for consideration and passage of the Press Bill on the 19th and 20th January and consideration and passage of the Unlawful Instigation Bill on the 21st and 22nd January. The Bengal and Punjab Criminal Law Supplementary Bills are also likely to be considered on these dates. It is not known what length of life is proposed for the Press Act and the Unlawful Instigation Act by the Government. Lobby indications are that both bills will have life for one year but that in the case of Press Act the Government may want discretionary power to extend it to three years.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS' ATTEMPTS FAIL.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty left his house at 10/15 a. m. escorted by a police sergeant when the volunteers squatted obstructing the road. Thereupon Mr. Chetty's car reversed while the police prevented the volunteers from changing their position and Mr. Chetty drove to the Assembly Chamber. Thus an attempt to prevent his presiding at the Assembly to-day proved abortive and members of the Assembly who talked the matter over in the lobbies treated it good humouredly. —A. P.

13 MEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Lady Volunteers Picket Unhindered

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

(Later.) Thirteen men volunteers picketing Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's house have been so far arrested. The lady volunteers continue picketing.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1931.

THE SANKEY SCHEME

—:o:—

The draft report of the Federal Structure Committee, as drawn up by Lord Sankey, is described by a British journal as "India's Charter"; but so far as it is definite, it envisages a system of Government in India which is anything but Self-government. At the best the system may be called Self-government in name and form; but in substance it is disguised autocracy meant to replace an undisguised bureaucracy. Its main features may be briefly set forth as follows: It purports to recognise the principle that, subject to special conditions, responsibility for the Federal Government of India will rest upon Indians themselves; but that all the powers hitherto vested in Parliament cannot be transferred in one step. The new constitution contemplates a Federation for the whole of India including the States and provides for a Federal Executive which ordinarily would be partially responsible to a Bicameral Legislature, the Governor-General being vested with extraordinary powers. The Governor-General will be responsible for defence, external relations and relations with Indian States outside the Federal sphere. He will have the right of refusing his assent to legislative measures and also the powers as to reservations and disallowance. In the event of a breakdown of the constitution he will have adequate powers to enable the Government to be carried on. In the administration of unreserved subjects he will be advised by Ministers responsible to him and also the Legislature. But he will have powers regarding budgetary arrangements and borrowing so as to enable him to intervene if in his opinion methods are being pursued which seriously prejudice India's credit. Pending the establishment of a Reserve Bank, the Governor-General will have adequate control over currency and monetary policy. And generally, although purporting to act on the advice of his Ministers he will in the last resort be free to act on his own responsibility "for securing peace and security in India." As regards the Central Legislature, there are to be two Chambers, the "Upper" House or the Senate having 100 to 150 members, of whom British Indian members will be elected by the Provincial Legislatures by a single transferable vote, as suggested by the Nehru Report. As regards the more important question of the distribution of seats between the States and British India both in the Senate and the Lower House, the Committee has not arrived at any consensus of opinion. Nor has it done so on the vexed question of residuary powers or the representation of minorities.

It is unnecessary to go further into the details of the proposed federal scheme, so far as the details are at all definite. The scheme is the barest outline, faint in parts and full of gaps. It has done little beyond emphasising and slightly elaborating the principle of an All-India Federation and substantially safeguarding British vested interests under the cloak of responsible Government at the Centre. One has only to go over the long list of powers, normal and abnormal, vested in the Governor-General in the name of "safeguards" to realise that the transfer of responsibility is only nominal. In emergencies he is an undisguised autocrat. In normal times, his will is supreme in the reserved and semi-reserved subjects. And even in the case of the transferred subjects, he is not bound to accept his Ministers' advice. The relation between him and the Ministers reminds one of an Indian story about a clever husband and a simple wife who so arranged domestic affairs that where the two agreed the wife was told that she had her way, the husband having his only when the two disagreed. We shall not say more about the Sankey scheme for the present, if only because it will not be completed at the London Conference. Even if it is accepted by the Moderates at the Conference, it will scorned by Indian Nationalists as something not worth looking at.

It is significant, if deplorable, that while there is some talk of responsibility at the Centre, communalists like Jinnah and Shafi are openly declaring that Muslims would not accept a Cabinet Government at thee Centre without adequate safeguards for Muslims. At the same time Lord Peel says that the new constitution was expected to be based on general agreement between all great communities, and the astute Lord Reading, too, remarks that his own speech made on the 5th instant was based on the assumption, among others, that the Hindu-Moslem question would be settled. And the British Premier still seems disposed to let things drift. It all means that the British reactionaries and the Muslim communalists are playing an unworthy game calculated to hinder any constitutional advance. But they and all concerned will do well to realise that the measure and direction of advance are both being determined here in India by Nationalists by more straightforward and effective methods than talking and bargaining.

PLAYING HIM FALSE

—:o:—

We feel it is our urgent duty in these times of "storm and stress" to draw the attention of all responsible elements in the vast population of Bombay to the necessity of making every effort to save the fair name of their city. Bombay has won a well deserved reputation for preserving non-violence. The national struggle has been carried on in a manner of which Mahatma Gandhi can well be proud. But latterly this city has witnessed the dangers of hooliganism and it behoves every person who does not desire to play false to Mahatmaji's ideals to help to save it from the rowdyism of which abundant evidence was forthcoming on recent occasions. It is the imperative duty of nationalist leaders who are devoted to the pursuit of Gandhiji's ideals to strain every nerve to make every possible co-ordinated effort to see that hooliganism is promptly suppressed. We hope the Central Executive Peace Committee which functioned so successfully during the unhappy days of February 1929 and which, so far as we know, is not yet dissolved, will take the lead in this matter by issuing leaflets warning the inflammable elements of the city's population of the harm they cause to the national interest by indulging in rowdyism. Compulsory stoppage of the city's means of transit, stone-throwing and indulging in various other nuisances which disturb the economic life of the city and lead to injury to life and property cannot be tolerated in any civilised State. As for the Government, have they not yet realised how futile their policy of 'bans' has been? No sober-minded person will dispute that order must be preserved, but in dealing with situations caused by the Government's foolish tactics of declaring certain political bodies unlawful, Govrnment must, in their own interest, make a radical change in their methods.

A NAGPUR SERMON

—:o:—

Kings can do no wrong. Nor, by the same token, can Viceroys and Provincial Governors. This explains why, like Anglo-Indian newspapers, they can unrestraindedly indulge in take-it-or-leave-it-I-don't-care stuff at every opportunity that may offer itself to them. They frequently do. And Sir Montagu Butler the Governor of the Central Provinces has honoured gubernatorial traditions of airing views without regard to popular—we apologise for repeating a commonplace—"hopes and aspirations". We note with a sense of satisfied anticipation his Excellency's spirited denunciation of the Civil Disobedience Movement and equally spirited praise of the police—he would have spoken more emphatically, but "it would be ungracious," as he sympathetically addressed the new legislature, "to you to use this occasion for reflections on those who have disturbed the peace and prosperity of the province by their lawless activities, seeing that by your very membership of this Council you have declared yourself in favour of the reign of law....." We also note his modest and yet emphatic determination to suppress the Civil Disobedience Movement. If we do not offer any comment on all this it is because no comment is required. Government having found out the causes have also discovered a cure, the effectiveness of which during the last eight months makes them stick to it with due regard, of course, to the distinction between "Desert and Peace."

What however is more worthy of note, is his Excellency's regret regarding the financial situation. He deplores, among other things, the anticipated loss of Rs. 32 lakhs under the head of Excise. For His Excellency is deeply concerned about "nation-building departments." He forgot that according to Indians Excise revenue is the measure of their moral degeneration, and that building a nation with the assistance of drunkards and drug addicts is not exactly a service to it. His Excellency talked of "a poor Province like ours." They all do so and they are all right. But has it ever occured to any one of our rulers to try to set in this background of undoubted poverty the expensiveness of administration, especially the non-votable items? How easy it is to sympathise and sympathise sincerely with poverty! But how extremely difficult to share it not withstanding Mr. Sastri, who now deserves to be quoted by Governors, for possessing the virtue of "higher patriotism"!

LANCASHIRE HIT HARD.

The review of India's trade in 1929-30, published this week by the Commercial Intelligence Department is an unconscionably belated and almost obsolete publication. And it is hardly an extenuating circumstance that most other official reviews are equally belated But how can better efficiency be expected when non-Indians ignorant of Indian conditions are placed at the top of most departments? However, to come to the review in question, one outstanding feature of trade on the import side was a decline of 376 lakhs under cotton manufacture. Another outstanding feature was "the rapid penetration into the Indian market of Japan." It may be inferred from both these facts that the total decline in the imports of textiles is due less to world depression than to the boycott of British goods. So far as cloth is concerned, however, India should not be content with anything less than a complete boycott of all foreign cloth, though Lancashire is a more potent and politically undesirable rival than Japan.

ABOLISH THE VICIOUS SYSTEM.

SPIRITED PROTEST FROM KARACHI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The present method of classification of political prisoners in Karachi has been responsible for much criticism on the part of the public and harassment of the political prisoners in the jail, on the other part. I do not want to refer to the faulty system of classification itself. Nor is it my object to find fault with any of the local officials. My objection here is only to the manner, in which the classification of political prisoners is determined in Karachi.

You are well aware as to how this classification has been made in the past in Karachi. Political Prisoners of the status and education of Acharya Gidwani, M.A., B.A. (Oxon), Prof. N. R. Malkani, M.A. (formerly of the I. E. S.), Prof. Ganshyam Jethanand, M.A., LL.B., Mr. Santdas Idahmal Lalwani, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Lalji Mihaotra, B.A., B.L., have zeen placed in the "B" class while some of their co-workers, having status in no way superior to that of the former have been placed in the "A" class. On the other hand, persons like Mr. Hoondraj, Municipal Councilor of Kotri, Mr. Poonabhai, Municipal Councillor of Karachi, Mr. Mubarakali, Mr. Assandas and some others, who have received good English education and have attained to respectable positions have been pitced in the lowest "C" class.

I have stated above that it is the present faulty method of classification in Karachi, that I have to find fault with. I understand that the only basis, on which the convicting magistrate determines the classification, is a report about the status of the political prisoners, submitted to him by the C. I. D. You will at once agree with me that this method is open to grave objections. It is unnatural for a complainant to be fair to an accused, in whose conviction he is naturally interested. Besides it appears that in several cases, the C. I. D. itself could be in possession of sufficient information about the status of the accused, as the order for the arrest of the latter must have been received by them from higher authorities only a short time before the actual arrest is made. The Magistrate also does not make enquiries directly from any other sources. Occasionally, as it is necessary in a criminal case he does ask the accused about the latter's profession, but he cannot mtke out much from the brief reply that he gets. I, therefore, appeal to the local authorities to provide better method of classification of the political prisoners in Karachi, whereby a lesser number of instances of hardship and injustice may result.

From the above faulty method of classification I must specially bring one case of injustice, which has resulted of late to the notice of the higher authorities. Mr. Usman Hamid, who was sentenced along with Maulana Mohamed Siqqiq and Mr. Jeshtaram Bhawanji under Section 117 I. P. C., to one year rigorous imprisonment, was placed in the "C" class, while the latter two companions of his were put in the "B" class. The convicting magistrate evidently did not seem to possess much information about the status of Mr. Usman Hamid. Otherwise, I am sure, this injustice would not have occurred. The latter was until a few years back, a big contractor to the military in Quetta, where his family carried on business for the past many years. He is a landlord and moneylander by profession and is worth about a lakh of rupees. He belongs to a respectable family among the Mohamedans of Karachi. His uncle, Mr. Haji Yonus, is a big furniture merchant in Karachi Cantonment. Several big local merchants, such as the proprietors of the well-known firm of Messrs. Saleh Mohamed Umar Dossalani, sugar merchant and owners of cocoa-nut oil mills of Napier Road, Messrs. A. Haji Dossal the biggest ammunition and general merchant of Elphistone Street and Messrs. Mohamed Yacoob and Sons, oilmanstores merchants of Camp are his near relatives. Mr. Usman Hamid had been holding several posts in the public intitutions of Karachi. Besides being president of the Karachi Nawa Juwan Bharat Sabha until lately, he was the secretary of several associations, such as the Karachi District Congress Committee, Karachi District Khilafat Committee, Jamiat Nizam Ul Muslimin and also Anjuman-e-Ithad Memon, a society for the welfare the Memon community, to which Mr Usman Hamid belongs and in which he held an honoured place.

For the above reasons, I would appeal to the higher authorities to be generous in their attitude and remedy, at an early date, the above wrong. It will pay to the British Government itself to be tolerant in its attitude towards the political prisoners. Many Indians desire that the present clash with Government to terminate at early date in a settlement honourable to both the parties whereafter the old friendly relations may revive again. The bad treatment of political prisoners will leave behind a sting in the hearts of the former and will make a reapproachment between the parties more difficult, which I trust all well-wishers of India and England are anxious to avoid.—Yours, etc.,

"JUSTICE."

FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

Survey Of Bernard Shaw's "Apple-Cart"

(By LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS)

The first impression created by reading Bernard Shaw's "Apple Cart" is that the author has learnt by bitter experience that the present form of British Parliamentary Government does not give any real controlling power to the electors or to the people of Britain. Bernard Shaw has been a Socialist from his youth, he has also been a Fabian. To a man so brought up, the failure of a Labour Government to put into execution the principles so often reiterated before the public by the members of the Government, must have come as a shock and a great disappointment. With his prophetic vision he has tried to visualize the future when there will be no Liberals or Conservatives, and when the Government will be run by Labour grouped under various leaders.

REAL "BOSSES"

These leaders will in their own turn be put forward by big Industrial and Mercantile combines, who will be the real masters of the country and who will dictate the policy of Government through their nominees on the Cabinet. Bernard Shaw is not the person to rest satisfied with stating in his inimitable language what he thinks is likely to be the future form of Government in his country, but being a poet and a philosopher he wants to think out and find a way to counteract the evil influence of these rich-capitalist industrial combines. The antidote for the evil influence of these combines is a brainy constitutional monarch who understands the details of the constitution, knows the mentality both of the electors and the ministers, and is capable and strong enough to oppose the evil influence of the groups that nominate the ministers and lay down the policy for them.

ULTIMATUM TO KING MAGNUS.

Playwrights must have their own reasons for selecting the names for their plays but it is not always very difficult for readers correctly to find them. There is one Sanskrit Drama named by its author Sudraka "Mritchakatika" (Toy Cart of the English translators). While a real Toy Cart is actually brought in the play and on the stage, and on which the plot largely depends for development, in the "Apple Cart," that phrase is used by one of the Ministers when King Magnus threatens to abdicate, as a reply to the Prime Minister's demand for signing the Ministers' ultimatum under which the King is not to make any speeches nor to write to the Press in any independent way. On hearing the King's proposal to abdicate one of the Ministers shouts out "You can't upset the Apple-Cart like this."

THE NEW MENACE

Reviews of the play as acted in England had whetted the appetite of many admirers of Bernard Shaw in India to get a printed copy of the play and read it to find out for themselves the political philosophy that the author was expounding. The 'motif' of the play is not likely to be appreciated by those who still put their faith in the old time-worn political party basis. Those however who can see far ahead and are bold enough to draw their logical conclusions from the present trend of parliamentary politics and specially of the subservience of the Labour Ministers like Thomas and Snowden to the city magnates, will fully understand the direction of Bernard Shaw's political vision. Can it be that the character of the pompous and yet diplomatic Prime Minister Prothens is based on that of the present Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald? Even some of us in India feel that in the not distant future parliamentarism is likely to be controlled and dictated by those capitalists who are owners of the large combine of Banks and Industries. While Federalism and Landlord Rule through old Tories or the Manchester School's Rule through Industrialists had its weak spots, the rule of the large Capitalists through their Labour nominees is bound to be much worse. The remedy suggested

(Continued on page 5).

MOB LAW IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

... THE NEW MENACE

(By PAUL PRY.)

A few days ago, the political correspondent of this paper, in a remarkable article, drew the attention of the public to the serious menace of mob law in Bombay. On Monday last the public had a further exhibition of this tendency on the part of the riff-raff element of the city.—On an earlier occasion, on the day of the hartal proclaimed on account of the death of Mr. Mahomed Ali, it had also plentiful evidence of the activity of the hooligan element, though on that day, curiously, the police remained inactive.

MAHOMED ALI.

On Monday last police activity and mox-violence resulted in many being sent to hospitals. Let me recapitulate how this mob-violence began and continued on Mahomed Ali Day. What should have been regarded as a very sad occasion was turned into a day of mob-violence by these irresponsible persons. The sad death of Mr. Mahomed Ali, in London, is regarded by all sections of the inhabitants of Bombay as a very sad event indeed, an event which marks another great sacrifice by whole-hearted patriots on behalf of their beloved Motherland. While many of the best and most sincere are languishing in jails, preferring suffering, indignities and discomfort rather than betray the sacred cause, Mr. Mahomed Ali, though seriously ill, preferred to go all the way to Europe in order to serve his country. He knew he was going to die there, but Death had no terror for him. Duty was dominant in his mind. His death, therefore, was a glorious one which has impressed all hearts in India and could not have failed to touch those, who, in other parts of the world, are watching the development of events regarding the fate of India. It is only natural that such a sad news, immediately on reaching India, should have caused great sorrow, not only among his own co-religionists, but among all, even those who did not always see eye to eye with him on political issues.

DAY OF MOURNING.

It was at once decided that Monday, the 5th instant, should be observed in Bombay as a day of mourning in honour of the brave patriot. That decision found an immediate response in the hearts of all, and without hesitation it was spontaneously decided that the day should be observed in sacred memory of the illustrious departed. Thousands were ready to observe a hartal voluntarily, and thousands were determined to go to the Azad Maidan to pay their tribute to the great patriot. This spontaneous mark of respect on the part of the citizens of Bombay was, however, marred by the stupidity of the mob to coerce one and all to observe the day of mourning as they dictated, instead of leaving it to the good sense of the people.

INTIMIDATION.

It was evident that from an early hour that those responsible for the laudable initiation of the movement had lost all control of the situation. The mob, the worst ragamuffins of the city, assumed command at all the strategic points in the city and began to bully people with great insolence and arrogance. They stopped all traffic, compelled people to close their shops, forcibly and violently removing people from public conveyances, and, in some places, even resorted to stone-throwing. Fortunately the people, though absolutely disgusted, took all this in good humour as no one evidently desired that such a day of mourning should be spoilt by ugly incidents. It was, therefore, with a sigh of relief when the evening drew into night that everybody rendered thanks that the day passed off without casualties. But it required a good deal of patience and forbearance on the part of the citizens of Bombay, which speak volumes for their inherent peaceful disposition, to put up with this sort of treatment. Many were prevented from attending to their business on account of the dislocation of traffic, many did not get their daily supplies which caused great discomfort to the poor and especially to children. The Tramway Company was made to suffer great loss which the occasion did not warrant; and thousands lamented at this deterioration of good behaviour. The most serious impediment in promptly checking this mob-tendency, however, lies in the fact that cer-

(Continued on page 5)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Civilised Government's Duty.

In her presidential address at the fifth All-India Women's Conference at Lahore, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi said that in every province in spite of the demand of the people for more education the hindrance in the spread of mass education has been chiefly one of finding money to finance the revised and new schemes. But has lack of funds ever been a hindrance in feeding the Military Moloch or in providing fat salaries to non-Indian Governors and Civilians? Dr. Reddi naively suggests that in order to have more funds India should develop home industries and "encourage Khaddar and Swadeshi." But Government are doing nothing for Khaddar and petty officials are doing much indirectly to hinder its progress. The Madras Government has gone so far as to issue orders prohibiting Co-operative Societies from taking part in the manufacture and sale of Khaddar. We whole-heartedly agree with Dr. Reddi in her remark that "the State itself, as in other civilised countries, should find money to finance at least the primary education of all school-going pupils, as education is the foundation of all national progress."

India's Masters.

The North-West Frontier has again been honoured by the "Times of India": "For control rather than government in detail is our policy in the border hills where the half-wild tribes live between our settled districts and the Afghan boundary." "Our," wherever it occurs in the context quoted above, is not the expression of editorial personality. It is the sub-conscious revelation of possessive ego, the common property of every Britisher and therefore, of Anglo-Indian journals. We Indians—who had hitherto been under the wrong impression that we were the subjects of the King rather the subjects of Europeans in "India" and England, are grateful to our real masters Anglo-Indian journals and their constituents for the solicitude that they have condescended to show towards our brother slaves of the North-West Frontier so soon after granting us "Dominion Status with Safeguards."

An Angry Warning.

"Meanwhile Messrs. Ghuznavi and Fazlul Haq," we are told by Reuter, "have asked the Agha Khan to inform the Prime Minister that they will dissociate themselves from the Conference if any declaration regarding the Indian constitution were to be made by the Government without a guarantee of the rights of Moslem and other minority interests." We need not wonder at this ultimatum of non-co-operation given by Messrs. Fazlul Haq and Ghuznavi. It is due to an acutely developed instinct of self-preservation in them. Having first decided upon Separate Electorate as the most important right of Muslims to be won even at the cost of their own gods, the 14 points, they are now trying to check what little constitutional advance a reactionary conference may recommend. All this is intelligible enough, since nationalism and freedom are fatal to the political existence of these worthies. We have no doubt that the other colleagues of Messrs. Fazlul Haq and Ghuznavi will immediately follow suit. But we venture to ask that section of Muslims that swore by the so-called Muslim "Delegates," what its next move is going to be.

Assembly Presidentship.

Apropos of the Assembly Presidentship, only the following have so far consented to bear the responsibility of guiding the M. L. A.'s in doing whatever it is that they will be asked to do:—Sir Abdur Rahim, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Doctor Suhrawardy, Messrs. Rangachariar, Shah Nawaz, Md. Yamin Khan and, of course, Moulvi Md. Yakub. We have no doubt others also will come forward presently. We wish good luck to them all. For every one of the present—and future—candidates eminently deserves the honour of presiding over the new Assembly.

Et Te Brute?

When the Burma report came up before the Round Table Conference somebody unwittingly referred to telegrams received from Burma against separation. But the Prime Minister was equal to the occasion. For, we read in a British journal:—

"I do hope," he remarked laughingly, "this Conference is not going to be swayed by telegrams; because otherwise I have got telegrams against every one of you. I have received telegrams asking me to regard you as being non-representative of you say you do represent."

It is a mercy that Mr. MacDonald made his remark "laughingly." But we doubt, if the British journal has been equally considerate and tactful in giving publicity to this——er——joke.

"Should The Necessity Arise."

MR. NEILSON'S HOPES ABOUT INDIAN SEAMEN

MEMORIAL TO THOUSANDS WHO DIED FOR BRITAIN

Sir Fredrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay laid the foundation stone of the Indian Sailors' Home on Wednesday evening to commemorate the services of the Indian Seamen who lost their lives owing to enemy action during the last war. The plot of land between Masjid Railway station and Princes Dock valued at Rs. 2 lacs was presented by the Bombay Port Trust to the Committee of the Indian Sailors' Home for the building. On the arrival the Governor was received by Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Committee and introduced to the members of the Committee. Mr. Neilson then in requesting the Governor to lay the foundation stone said:

INDIANS "ROLL OF HONOUR."

There are, as we know, several war memorials in Bombay but these are mostly confined to particular bodies or communities, such as the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Port Trust and the Parsi War Cenotaph. The building which we are founding to-day is, I believe, the first public war memorial in Bombay and is unique in itself in that it will be the only Indian Sailors' Home in the Indian Empire.

The Memorial Hall, which I hope will be a worthy one, will commemorate the names of those Indian seamen belonging to the Bombay Presidency who were killed by enemy action in the Great War. The Roll of Honour will contain no less than 2590 names, the large majority of whom were Indian ratings of the Mercantile Marine. Included also are 266 of the Royal Indian Marine and 31 Indian ratings of the Royal Navy.

"FOR KING AND COUNTRY?"

We are glad to see with us to day representatives of these ratings and we all are certain that should the necessity arise again, which God forbid, these men will only too willingly follow the noble example of those who have been gone before them and make the great sacrifice, when called upon, for their King and country.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THE SAILOR.

The building itself will form a Home for those sailors who have to wait a considerable time in Bombay before signing on for another voyage and to any one who knows the present conditions under which these men live in Bombay, it will be quite easy to recognise that any change in such conditions will be for the better. We hope however to do more than that, and the Committee, which will be formed to administer and take charge of the Home on completion, will be entrusted with the task, not only of seeing that the sailors are comfortably housed but also that their leisure hours are profitably occupied.

THE SCHEME AND ITS HISTORY.

The whole scheme has perhaps been somewhat unduly delayed, due in the first instance to the difficulty of selecting a suitable type of memorial and secondly for financial reasons. Both difficulties have been successively overcome. The form which the memorial takes will, we trust, appeal to all those who have the welfare of Indian seamen at heart. The nucleus of the expenditure was first formed in 1918, when donations amounting to some Rs. 40,000 received from Indian gentlemen, were earmarked for a Lascars' Home. Since then, various contributions have been received, including yearly amounts from Government of India. These sums were invested and last year the Royal Bombay Seamen's Society donated an amount of Rs. 1 lakh from funds obtained by the sale of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home in Bombay. The total amount however was not sufficient to start the work and Government of India has given a further sum of Rs. 88,000 while Government of Bombay has promised Rs. 10,000. The estimated cost of the building, namely Rs. 3,12,245, has now been collected and consequently it is possible to start the work. This estimate however was made out some eighteen months ago and, due to the fall in the price of material, together with the fact that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have agreed to carry out the work departmentally without recovering anything for supervision and engineering charges, it is hoped that there will be a saving on the estimated cost. This saving can be utilised by the new Committee for further developments as may be deemed necessary. The site for the building, on which we now stand, measuring some 2,000 sq. yards and valued at Rs. 2 lakhs has been presented by the Trustees for the Port.

The Governor then declared the foundation of the Indian Sailors' Home well and truly laid amidst cheers and said:

The figures of names which will appear on the Roll of Honour to be inscribed in this building are certainly impressive, and I think Bombay may fairly take pride to itself in having made so large a contribution to the numbers of Indian ratings who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. I am interested indeed to hear that the list contains the names of 266 ratings in the Royal Indian Marine and 31 Indian ratings of the Royal Navy. This affords a clear indication that the seamen of Bombay did their share in maintaining the martial reputation of the races of Western India on the sea as well as their comrades in the Mahratta Regiments did on land. By far the larger number of names figuring on the Roll, however, are those of Indian ratings of the Mercantile Marine. The part played by these men was perhaps less spectacular, but certainly not less useful, and in my judgment possibly even more arduous. For they had to carry on their hazardous duties in face of added danger from enemy action and without the knowledge which formed some compensation to the fighting forces that they at any rate were in a position to strike back at the enemy.

A SUITABLE MEMORIAL.

Regrettable, though the delay is in starting the construction of the Home it has its compensations. I hope that it will enable you, as expected, to take advantage of the otherwise unfortunte fall in prices that has occurred, and thus to utilise some of the funds collected for the construction of the building for the purpose of increasing the amenities provided for its inmates on completion. Secondly, the time has been well utilised for a full examination of the scheme, and I am sure that every one will agree that the final decision has been satisfactory, and that the form of memorial now decided on is one that is both particularly suitable for its purpose and most useful and necessary for a port of the importance of Bombay.

A NECESSITY.

I am sure the thanks of all of us are due to Mr. Neilson and the members of the Committee who have examined the proposals for a memorial to the Indian seamen of the Bombay Presidency who were killed by enemy action in the Great War. A Home of this nature is a necessity in any large port, but it is particularly necessary in the conditions prvailing in Bombay, where a large number of the seamen who embark from the port come from a considerable distance and often have to spend a long time in Bombay in the intervals between voyages.

Our thanks are also due to the Trustees of the Port for their generous contribution of a site for the building valued at Rs. 2 lakhs, and for their promise of a yearly contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the running expenses of the Home.

MRS. EDITH ROQUE BENNETT DEAD

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Mrs. Edith Roque Bennett, wife of the Secretary of the Karachi Young Men's Christian Association, died here shortly afternoon yesterday. She was well-known for her services to troops during the War (particularly while in charge of the Active Service Hut.) The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended.—A. P.

Complete Hartal At Dhangadhra.

(From A Correspondent.)

DHRANGADRA, January 13.

The local public, Hindus and Mahomedans observed a complete hartal as a strong protest against the execution of four Sholapur prisoners. The hartal was unprecendented and unparalleled in their local history. A bareheaded procession marched at 4 p.m. today. It has come as a great surprise. May their souls rest in peace.

"TRADE WIND"

Report Of Fall Not True

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Lisbon. The wireless messages now discredit the report that the aeroplane "Trade Wind" fell near St. Michaels Island. It is believed that the islanders mistook the star shells fired by the British vessel for flares from the aeroplane.—Reuter.

Case Against Harkishen Adjourned

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the objection raised by Mr. Asaf Ali, an Advocate of Delhi, in the case against Harkishen, alleged assailant of the Governor of the Punjab, that the Governor on whose life an attempt was made by the accused and the judge being both British subjects the Court could not proceed with the case without the help of a jury adjourned the hearing till January 21.—A. P.

Lt. COL. SIMPSON'S DEATH

Criminal Conspiracy To Commit Murder

CORONER INQUEST VERDICT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

"Death was caused by a bullet wound. We find that Benoy Bose, Dinesh Gupta and an unknown person, in pursuance of a criminal conspiracy to cause the death of Lieut. Col. N. S. Simpson entered his office in Writers Buildings and one or more of them shot him with their revolvers."

This was the verdict of the Coroner and jury at the inquest on the body of Lieut-Col. Simpson, late Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE.

The verdict in respect of Benoy Bose was that death had been caused by a bullet wound on the head. The jury found that Bose had shot himself with the object of committing suicide.—A. P.

DHARWAR HONOURS SHOLAPUR LEADERS.

Students' Procession Held Up By Armed Police.

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Jan. 13.

A complete hartal was observed to-day in honour of Sjt. Mallappa Dhanashetti and three others executed at Yeravda. The local Government College gates were guarded by the armed police for prohibiting the procession, which the students were determined to take out. The students started a procession, which was held up by the armed and Kitchener Police under the supervision of officers. The procession squatted on the road for about four hours. The Principal of the College brought an order from the Collector that students might return and hold meetings in the College premises. The students refused and insisted on going to Gandhi Chowk in the heart of the town to salute the National Flag. The Principal again hurried to Mugad village nearby to bring the District Superintendent of Police. In the meanwhile the students, who were spectators, moved forward and formed a procession. Those who had squatted on the road, joined them and a big bare-headed procession of about a thousand students, singing songs and crying "Dhanashetti Zindabad," proceeded to salute the flag through the market. The ladies' procession with black flags paraded through the streets. A public meeting was held, where prominent citizens spoke on the executed prisoners. Armed police are stationed. Lorries full of policemen are moving about.

JALGAON CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

For Defying Magistrate's Ban

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, January 14.

An order under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting processions in sympathy with the martyrs of Sholapur was promulgated by the District Magistrate for one week from the 12th instant. The Government's action in this matter was condemned in an overcrowded meeting on the 12th night. A procession was taken out, which was joined by hundreds of citizens. It was on the way blocked by the police. The leaders of the procession were put under arrest and others were dispersed by force. Prabhat Feris were taken out as usual. The police stopped them and after detaining them for hours, were let off. This morning ten persons of the Prabhat Pheri were arrested and kept in the police custody. The sixth president of the Jalgaon Taluka Congress Committee, Mr. Magnath and Mr. Laxminarayan the Secretary were sentenced to three months' imprisonment under 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Ahmedabad Municipality Adjourns

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AHMEDABAD, January 13.

Meeting of the Local Municipality was adjourned to-night after passing a resolution expressing "deep concern and sorrow at the execution of four Sholapur patriots notwithstanding all India appeal for mercy from people of all classes, creeds, positions and shades of opinion as also from entire business community in thel and."—A. P.

Jubbulpore Municipal Committee Adjourns

—:o:—

JUBBULPORE. Jan. 11.

Jubbulpore Municipal Committee adjourned its general meeting last night as a mark of protest against the execution of Sholapur political workers.

A condolence resolution on the death of Maulana Mohamed Ali was also passed.—A. P.

"SUN OF INDEPENDENCE"

—:o:—

Sedition Charges Against Press Proprietor And Vandmatidas

Three charges of sedition were preferred against Sjt. P. B. Pathak, Proprietor of the Pandurang Vaibhav Press, Thakurdwar, when he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.

Inspector Dere giving evidence stated that on January 6 he raided the Shri Pandurang Vaibhav Press in Surya Mahal at Thakurdwar and also the residence of the accused which was in an adjoining flat. Witness seized the manuscript of the pamphlet entitled the "Ballads of New Shivaji or Nana Ferari" and some copies of the "Mantra of Swaraj" and "Lathi Raj". Witness produced translations of the pamphlets in English. All the three pamphlets were proscribed by Government.

"SUN OF INDEPENDENCE RISING——"

Mr. Solomon Ezekiel, Senior Translator in the Oriental Translator's Office, testified to the translations being correct. The first pamphlet attempted to bring into contempt the forest administration and incited people to break forest laws. The second pamphlet was in similar terms and in the third, among other objectionable passages, one was "The sun of Independence is rising, come along for the battle!"

After the charges were framed the hearing of the case was adjourned to January 20. The accused pleaded not guilty and was represented by Mr. Saraf, Advocate.

"GREATEST HATRED."

The Magistrate then heard another case of sedition in which Sjt. Samaldas Vanmalidas was charged in respect of a speech delivered

Mrs. Narbhekunver Parekh, Ghatkopar Sevika who has been sentenced to undergo one months' imprisonment for taking part in the "Jawahar Day" celebrations.

by him at the Azad Maidan on November 27.

Inspector Desai of the C. I. D. deposed that he arrested the accused at Picket Road on January 10.

Mr. S. G. Raje, retired Reporter of the Bombay Legislative Council, said that he was present at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Marwari Prajakiya Parishad at the Esplanade Maidan on November 27. About 1,200 persons attended the meeting and the accused was one of the speakers. He spoke in Gujarati and witness took down notes in shorthand. He produced a transcription. A passage in the speech read: "The British Government during its regime of the last 150 years has ruined our trade and has reduced us to poverty and the present repression has made us think of them with the greatest hatred."

Further hearing was adjourned till January 20.

"TRADE WIND" FALLS INTO SEA.

Ships Asked To Look Out.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

New York.—A radio company received a message from the steamer "President Oldfield" saying that St. Miguel (Azores) wireless station has broadcast a message stating that it is understood that the seaplane "Trade Wind" fell into sea twenty miles off St. Michaels Island (Azores), and asking the ships to look out for the plane.—Reuter.

PATNA VARSITY ELECTION

—:o:—

Miss Shailabala Das' Application Granted

PATNA, Jan. 14.

On the petition of Miss Shailabala Das, a fresh election has been odered to the local Legislative Council from the Patna University constituency. The Member previously returned was Mr. Syed Abdul Hafiz.—A. P.

TALE OF LOOTING DAMAGING AND ATTACHING CROPS

—:o:—

Lands Furfeited In Borsad

BORSAD, Jan. 13.

Sjts. Shivabhai Motibhai and Bakorbhai Vaghajibhai of has have been arrested from the fields where they were working by the Sub-Inspector of Kathana on a charge of stealing tobacco. They have been sent to Borsad for trial. 25 maunds of tobacco, belonging to the arrested Satyagrahis, has been taken away by the police.

LOOTING AND DAMAGING.

Looting of crops and breaking open of deserted house for pilferage is going on abated. The Thakore of Dahewan, Khumansingh of Kathol and the headman and Ravanias of Ras and their associates are busy cutting down tobacco, cotton and pulse crops from the fields of Ras.

Tobacco-stealing has now begun in Dabhasi, at the instance of Ras Badmashes who have cut down and taken away 8 maunds of tobacco and 15 maunds of tuver pulse crops from seven different fields of Dabhasi Satyagrahis. Revenue officials have attached 12 maunds of tobacco from the fields of Motibhai Jorabhai and Lallubhai Kalyanbhai of Dabhasi.

Sjt. Chaturbhuj Amin of Virsad, a prominent worker in the

Meeting Of Patel Brothers In Doctor's Rooms

—:o:—

A FALSE REPORT

Dr. D. M. Desai writes:—

"My attention has been drawn to the report in this opening's papers about the alleged meeting of the Patel brothers at my rooms yesterday. The fact is that they have not even seen each other. The whole report is absolutely false."

Whiteaway Building
Bombay 14th January.

Taluka, was, along with a term of imprisonment, fined Rs. 500 by the Borsad Magistrate. Having refused to pay up the fine, the Government have forfeited his and entered it as towards realisation of the fine imposed upon Sjt. Chaturbhai.

CONGRATULATIONS

Sjt. Bhulabhai, ex-Mukhi of Saijpur, who was recently released from jail, was accorded a hearty reception by the people of various villages under Bochasan group.

The new Mamlatdar went to Anklav on the 11th instant with a police force of about 25 and attached tobacco and buffaloes of some of the Satagrahis who were then in British territory.

About 20 maunds of tobacco of Vaheribhai Hirabhai and Samalbhai Garbaddas of Saijpur has been attached by the Aval Karkun from the fields.

"Murder Of Captain's Wife"

—:o:—

LAHORE, January 14.

Sajan Singh, a native of Valtoha in Lahore District, it is alleged, suddenly entered the residence of Captain A. G. C. Curt's, Officer, Commanding No. 1 (M.T.) Company, Indian Army Service Corps, at Moghulpura, yesterday afternoon and it is alleged inflicted several blows on Mrs. Curtis with a sword as a result of which she died in the hospital last evening He also seriously wounded the daughters of Mrs. Curtis The alleged assassin was arrested on the spot.—A. P.

CAPT. CURTI'S DAUGHTER PROGRESSING WELL.

LAHORE. Jan. 14.

The daughters of Capt. Curtis, who were wounded yesterday, are progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

R. T. C. DEVELOPMENT.

Important developments in Hindu-Muslim differences at the Round Table Conference occurred at a meeting of the Minority Sub-Committee when Sir Mahomed Shaffi on behalf of the Muslims made a new offer which "if accepted will end the controversy."

Dr. Moonje (Hindu) replied in a conciliatory manner.

Mr. MacDonald adjourned the meeting to enable the two sides to "talk".—Reuter's Special.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 14.

LATER.—No communal agreement has been reached to-night.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON. Jan. 14.

The Minorities Sub-Committee of Round Table Conference has adjourned to consider new offer by Sir Muhammad Shafi.—Reuter.

CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO CULTURES

Significance Of Mahatma's Movement In India

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE

"The present conflict between East and West is not a war on each other. We do not want to raid or usurp the Western nations. It is neither a political struggle. It is a conflict between two cultures and as an optimist I believe that it need not result in chaos and confusion as feared by some people. To me it appears that the two branches of the Aryan race who were separated for thousands of years from each other are now coming nearer and the day would come when both of them would unite under a common flag. It is India who is helpnig to bring about that happy consummation, and b ycoming out victorious from this struggle India would make the world happy", declared Swami Satyadev who has recently returned from the Continent after a three years' stay delivering a lecture on "East and West". The conflict of their culture" on Wednesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha. Mr. K K. Suntoke presided.

A large number of Non-Parsis who wanted to attend the lecture had to wait outside the Hall for a long time as they were not allowed in the beginning. They were, however, allowed when the lecture was about to begin.

"CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE."

Swami Satyadev began with explaining the difference between the two terms "Civilization" and "Culture." Though a layman he said used both the terms in the same sense there was a great difference between the two. The former was objective while the latter was subjective. The former was related to material questions while the latter was related to "Soul". A nation might be civilized but it might not be cultured. Similarly it might not be civilized but it might be cultured. To-day America was the most civilized nation on earth but nobody could say that the Americans were a cultured people also. Similarly, if any people used the old fashioned plough in these days when machinery was commonly used it did not follow that they were not cultured.

ARYAN v. SEMITIC.

Discussing the two great cultures of the world, viz., the Aryan and the Semitic culture the speaker said that the Semitic culture in its very nature was communal while the Aryan culture was universally in outlook. The Aryan race that found a home in Europe accepted Christianity as its religion which was Semitic. The Renaissance which was an all-round awakening throughout Europe brought into conflict Religion and Science. It took four centuries for Europe to digest all that the Renaissance brought into its train. It was followed by the Industrial Revolution which resulted in establishing a capitalistic regime in Europe and the adoption of an Imperialist policy by the Western nations.

WORSHIPPER OF MAMMON.

As capitalistic in outlook Europe began to worship mammon. That worship of mammon killed the finer elements of the people made them thoroughly materialistic. It derived Europe of those fine ideals of liberty, fraternity and equality which France had adopted for some time.

EUROPE LACKS HARMONY IN LIFE

Swami Satyadev drew a vivid picture of what he saw in Europe during his three years' stay in France and Germany and said that if Europe had found the Aryan religion also there would have been established a harmony of life which it lacked to-day.

Swami Satyadev then proceeded to review the progress of Aryan culture in India. That culture, he said was based on the principle of 'Ahimsa'. Another fundamental principle of that culture was food to all. An Asiatic thought it his duty to feed the starving humanity.

Swami Satyadev then dwelt on the conflict of the two cultures. He drew a picture of the present day life in European cities like Paris the gay and artificial life of the monied people and contrasted it with the miserable life that the poor workers had to lead in slums.

He however did not take the view that some European writers took that Western civilization would break down. As an optimist he felt that the Western people were coming to the realisation that their forefathers who found a home in India and Persia had preserved the Aryan culture and it was India that would save the world.

INTERESTED IN INDIAN MOVEMENT.

The speaker then described how the westerners were keenly interested in the present movement in India started by Mahatma Gandhi. The most striking feature of that fight to the westerner was its completely non-violent nature. It was their greatest asset. Thinking minds in Europe and America believed that India if she came out successful of the present struggle she would save the world.

The present conflict between East and West said the speaker was not only for political power. It was a conflict between two cultures and he suggested that India should not follow the materialistic western civilization but it should stick to its own culture whose distinguishing features he summed up as follows:

(1) Culture must have an ideal and a higher conception of life.

(2) Society must accept non-violence as its creed. Without it no cultural progress was possible.

(3) Life should be simple. He is really free who has few needs and

(4) Mammon should not be worshipped. It is renunciation that should be put on a higher level.

Concluding the speaker emphasised the need of a change in view point and stressed that every one should make it a point to think how his acts would affect the Society.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke thanked the speaker and the meeting terminated.

SITUATION IN THARRAWADY

—:o:—

Rebels Attack Railway Station

218 REBELS CAPTURED

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

The general situation in the province is easier. Tharrawaddy reports no encounter between troops and rebels. Small bands of rebels in Tharrawaddy District made two or three attacks on loyal villagers with the object of obtaining money.

RAILWAY STATION ATTACKED.

One hundred military police have been sent to Tharrawaddy to end the remnants of the trouble as expeditiously as possible. Zibyugon railway station, 20 miles from Letpadan, was attacked by the rebels. The trouble in Pyapon has practically ended. Two hundred and eighteen rebels have been captured there, of whom 41 are wounded. Yamethin reports that the situation is quiet. Myingyan reports a brawl between Chinese and Burmese in an eating-shop. Demonstrations by the Infantry in Henzada and other places are having excellent effect. The rounding up of rebels in the Insein District continues.—A. P.

STATION MASTER KILLED

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

The following press communique is issued:—The Government have received a report that Ibyugon Station, on the Branch Line from Letpadan to Tharrawaddy was attacked last night by about fifty men, the station master was killed, some damage done to the railway station and telegraph wires cut.

No detailed information is yet available as to the extent of the damage and it is not known what arms the men had or whether they were a party of rebels who had come across from Yomas, or whether they were a gang of local bad characters. The remainder of the rebels in Pyapon are being rounded up rapidly. Three hundred and fifty men are now in custody and it is thought that very few still remain at large.—A. P.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

Move For Removing Approvers From Police Custody

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

When the hearing of the new "Conspiracy" case was continued this morning, the Crown and Defence Counsel argued the defence application praying that other approvers also should be transferred to the judicial lock-up.

The Tribunal decided, after considerable discussion that all approvers should be brought before the Tribunal and asked whether they wanted such a transfer.

Continuing his story, Inderpal, the approver, described how Yashpal and he, in October, 1930, planted two bombs on the railway line between Delhi and Muttra and how the train passed safely over the bombs. Another attempt which was conceived by the party was postponed, as Yashpal said that they would wait till after the first November, the date of announcement by the Viceroy about the future Constitution of India.

At 2 o'clock all the four approvers were produced before the Court, which was cleared of all visitors and all the accused. When questioned by the Court, the approvers replied that they were happy in police custody and did not wish their transfer to the judicial lock-up. Defence Counsel said that he would like further to argue his application.

The hearing of the case was adjourned at this stage.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.
Pundit, Perry, Calcutta.
Tasmania Maru, Yesaki, Kobe.
Heinon Maru, Takenchi, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.
Trentbank, Porter, New York.
Elysia, Henderson, Liverpool.
C/Bagdad Leagne, Liverpool.
India, Guzano, Java.
Alipore, Lyndon, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, Jan. 14.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Malwa for China and Japan.
Steamer Tasmania Maru for China and Japan.
Steamer Heiei Maru for Yawata.

S.S. Pundit:—The T M Coy's Steamer "Pundit", arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tasmania Maru:—The N Y K steamer "Tasmania Maru" arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Heinan Maru:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer "Heinan Maru" arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Trentbank:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer "Trentbank", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Bagdad:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Bagdad, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Elysia:—The T Y Coy's steamer "Elysia," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Alipore:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer "Alipore" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. India:—The M Italiana steamer "India" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

1 Elysia, Glasgow, 15-1, Graham T Co.
2 Ranpura, London, 24-1, M M and Co.
3 Schwarzenfels, Karachi, 16-1 L Edwards Ltd.
5 City of Sparta, Karachi, 17-1, K Nixon & Co.
7 Oridono Maru, Bhabnagar, 16-1 M B Kaisha.
8 Tampa, Colombo, 17-1 L Edwards Ltd.
10 Genova, Genoa, 27-1 L T and M I.
12 Trentbank Colombo, 14-1, F F Campbell and Co.
13 Redsea, Hull, NF L Edwards.
14 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 14-1 K N & Co.
15 Karapara, S. Africa, 14-1, M M & Co.
16 Alipore, Japan, 15-1, M M & Co.
17 Keelong, New York, 18-1 F F Campbell and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varela, Busrah, 16-1 M M & Co.
6 Hiyeizan Maru, Japan, 18-1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Sutherland, Genoa, 18-1 Grahams T Co.
9 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 18-1, O S Kaisha.
14 Goalpara Calcutta 15-1 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Sophie Marie M'Coast 17-1 Merchant S N Co.
B Jehangir, Jeddah, 17-1 T Morrison & Co.
C/R Gambada, Tuticorin 22-1, M M and Co.
D/E India, Java, 14-1 L T & M I N Co.
11 Padma M Coast 14-1 S Hassein Co.
M Akbar N F, 18-1, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
1 Warfield, 14-2-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
Clan Macbeth 13-1-31 J F C.
Custalia 7-2-31, G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
2 City of Barcelona, 16-1-31 K N Co.

FROM OSLO.
Agra 17-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels, 29-12-30. L. Edward Ltd.
Agteksrk 16-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Salisbury, 26-1-31, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Fusijama, 24-1-3 L T Co.
4 Cracovia, 26-1-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Ranchi, 16-1-31 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 24-1-31, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hague Maru 31-1-31 O S Kaisha.
Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 3-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 25-1-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa NF M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra NF M M and Co.
Varala, NF, M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, NF, L Edward Ltd
Schwarzenfels NF, L Edward Ltd

FOR DURBAN
Karoah NF M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Zasmania Maru NF, N Y Kaisha.
Heizom Maru, NF, N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.
Husian Maru NF S S N Co.
Pundit NF T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON
Ranpura, P and O S N Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tasmania Maru N Y Kaisha.
Heizon Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR HAMBURG.
Redsea, L Edward Ltd.
Sworzonfels L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa M Italiano.

FOR BUSREH.
Varela, M M and Co.
Bandra M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karoa M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Gambada M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Nurmahal, T M and Co.
Husian Maru S S N Co.
Pundit T M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
City of Sparta 12-1-31.
British Judge 12-1-31.
Varela 13-1-31.
Ranpura 13-1-31.
H T Dorsetshire 13-1-31.
Tampa 14-1-31.
Trentbank 14--1-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

For London s.s. "Ranpura":—2 bales animal skin M Nissim; 153 cwts. coffee Thos Cook and Sons.

For Marseilles:—1625 cwts. groundnuts, 750 cwts. groundnut seed, E Virji and Co.

For Liverpool, S.S. "Elysia":—6 bales wool raw, Cox and King Ltd.,; 100 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton thread waste Indian Produce Export; 100 bales cotton raw, B. Mavji and Co.

For Marstilles:—8000 cwts. groundnuts. Ralli Bros..

For Hamburg, S.S. "Birkenfels":—44 cwts. casings, Ad. Meyer.

For Antwerp, S.S. "Schwarzenfels":—3000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji and Co.; 21 cwts. gum ghotty, N Moolji and Co.; 550 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Bremen:—330 balles cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.; 10 cwts. condiments M M Poonjiaji; 3000 cwts. groundnuts, R Ratilal and Co.

For New York:—400 cwts. gum Karenga, N Moolji and Co.

For Rotterdom:—1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, C Bapubhai.

For Bremai:—110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Hamburg:—21 cwts. gum ghatty, N Moolji & Co.; 1000 cwts. groundnuts, R Ratilal and Co.; 555 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 511 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram; 116 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Hamburg, SS "Read Sea":—1000 ton manganese ore, Cox and Kings Ltd.; 110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa, S S "Genova":—500 cwts. linseed, Gorio Ltd.; 1530 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, J Finlay and Co.; 360 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp, S.S. "Sutherland":—20 ton tin clipping, J G Sheth; 2000 cwts. crushed bones, B Ardeshir and Co.

For New York S.S. "Trentbank":—9 bales woollen carpets. Fleming Shaw and Co.

For New York S.S. "Tampa":—125 bales cotton waste, Indian Produce Export

For Kobe S.S. "Genoa Maru":—100 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji and Co.; 600 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osoka:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe, S.S. "Alipore":—1700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman and Co.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe, SS "Hamburg Maru":—200 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Yokkachi:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe S.S. "Heyeizan Maru":—500 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

From London, S.S. "Mundra", Agents M M and Co:—20 cases fire-clay; 25 hops; 400 cases glass-ware; 148 cases gin; 70 cases wine; 222 cases medicine; 20 cases soap; 90 cases meats; 84 cases sausages; 150 cases buffers; 141 cases beer; 50 cases all; 338 cases whisky; 30 cases ghee; 49 cases provision; 95 cases brandy; 59 cases boot polish; 292 drums asphalt; 48 drums varnish; 35 drums colour; 106 drums lub. oil; 45 drums lub. grease; 39 drums zinc; 1017 drums paint; 104 drums lead; 258 bundle steel sheets; 75 bundle copper sheets; 25 bundle wires; 400 bundle plates.

From Charente:—96 cases brandy.

From Havre:—80 cases copper wire; 135 cases copper sheets.

From Bordeaux:—125 cases brandy.

From Midlesbro:—200 cases ghee, 20 cases chemicals; 274 bundle plates; 217 bundle bars; 64 bundle flats; 30 bundle sheets; 291 bundle joists; 84 bundle channels.

From Antwerp:—50 cases E-ware 151 cases pins; 2145 bundle steel hoops; 12623 bundle steel bars; 214 bundle steel plates; 428 bundle steel beams; 9540 bundle steel sleepers; 59 bundle steel channels; 255 bundle steel tees; 687 bundle steel circles 5010 bundle steel rods; 5699 bundle steel angles; 220 bundle steel joists.

From Port Said:—345 bales ccotton.

From Liverpool, S.S. City of Sparta, Agents K Nixon and Co:—43 bales cotton; 12 bales cotton; 85 bales cotton yarn; 244 cases c. clay; 61 cases provision; 191 cases E'ware; 155 cases cigarette; 100 cases newspaper; 50 cases springs; 46 cases typres; 170 cases machinery; 55 cases candles; 66 cases cotton piece-goods; 255 cases whisky; 240 cases lumber, 600 cases E'ware, 61 cases slik yarn; 208 cases cycle rims; 48 cases motor covers; 2105 cases soap; 1508 drum soap; 22 drum colour; 143 cases bobbins; 196 drums lub. oil; 335 cases glassware; 152 drum chemicals.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 14.

Copper Braziers, £57 1/4
Yellow Metal, £45 1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £11 3/4
Corrugated, sheets 24 Gauge £15 5/3.
Tin, English Ingots. £115 3/4.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Following steadier New York advices our market opened steady at Rs. 179|12 for Broach A.M. delivery. The market immediately took advancing tendency under general buying in conjunction with some professional speculative buying. There was marked shortage of contracts and prices flared up. Operators are caught short near the bottom and recent covering is not an additional feature, which was responsible for undue cheapness of our cotton prices. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under owing "Makarsankrant."

Broach A.M. 183|4.
Oomra D.J. 149|4.
Oomra Mar. 150|8.
Bengal D.J. 137.
Bengal Mar. 135|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

January	137.00 plus 1.00
April	122.30 plus 0.90
July	117.60 plus 0.10

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1,300	13,900
Fine M. G. Oomra	2,100	4,400

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	3,125	129,790
Centeral India	1,503	120,557
Barsi and Nagar	3,508	72,031
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,050	24,799
Berar	4,445	240,010
Centra' Provinces	2,449	136,322
Total Oomras	17,030	723,509
Dholera	106	45,680
N.-W. Provinces	325	83,714
Rajpputana	346	13,343
Sind-Punjab	46	64,635
Broach		6,353
Coompta & Dharwar		16,076
Westerns-Northerns		8,214
Cocoanada		6
Tinneveily and Cambodia		12,710
Persian	14	89
American		14,662
Egyjtian and African	84	77,855
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		119
Total	17,801	1,066,975

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,278	188,597
Japan & China	12,960	559,083
Coast Ports	100	7,030
Up-country by Rail		44,624
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan.		55,290
Total	17,338	854,624

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	6	0
Mint Gold, 2nd ,,	21	7	0
Silver Ready	42	2	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	41	13	0
Silver, 2nd ,,	41	2	0

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.
THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

—:o:—

	1930-31. Bales.	13th January 1931. 1929-30 Difference. Bales.	Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
9th to 12th January ..	75853	87932	minus 12079
RECEIPTS.			
1st September to 12th January ..	1049174	1219739	minus 170565
SHIPMENTS.			
9th to 12th January—	....	....	....
United Kingdom ..			
Continent ..	....	110	minus 110
China, Japan and Coast Ports	25546	30595	minus 5049
Total ..	25546	30705	minus 5159
SHIPMENTS.			
1st September to 12th January—			
United Kingdom ..	22743	27099	minus 4356
Continent ..	165337	232390	minus 67052
China ..	132772	48824	plus 83948
Japan ..	450521	332290	plus 118231
Coast Ports ..	7030	7610	minus 580
United States of America ..	109	18059	minus 17950
Total ..	778512	666272	plus 112240
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	9689	3464	plus 6225
China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	68203	60993	plus 7215

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 2nd Jan.	1931	1st Sept. to 2nd Jan. 1930-31
Madras ..		56946
Bombay ..	742	146147
Sind ..	24319	53559
Bengal ..	5211	344
United Provinces ..	64	177611
Punjab ..	8859	439453
Central Provinces ..	43204	146530
Berar ..	31448	270427
N. W. F. Provinces ..	31739	513
Ajmer Merwara ..	....	14903
Burma ..	2039	22066
Junagadh State ..	3420	7903
Faridkot State (a) ..	....	6990
Baroda State ..	347	552
Nabha State ..	101	12521
Javra State ..	1521	3676
Holkar State ..	633	35942
Bhavnagar State ..	10278	6214
Hyderabad State ..	1281	104940
Barwani State ..	29358	8448
Ratlam State ..	1076	932
Jind State ..	631	10428
Minor cotton growing States ..	918	7647
States ..	2383	1537701
Total ..	199572	

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4
Banks Selling T T 1/5 11/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Jan.
Banks Buying D. D. 1|5 13|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 15|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 29/32 Mar.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T. T. 279 1/4
Banks Selling T T 279
Banks Buying T T 278
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1/2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 70 5/8
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 15/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 13th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 13th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.06 13th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.
Gold £4-5-0 3/8 12th inst. £4-5-0 3/8 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 15/16 12th inst. 14 1/16 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 13/16 12th inst. 13 7/8 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/8 12th inst. 30 1/2 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/32 p. c. 12th 2 5/32 p. c. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 11/32 p. c. 12th inst. 2 11/32 p. c. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 Months 4½ per cent. 6 Months 4½ per cent. 12 Months 4½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Tone of Silver. Uncertain. India bought. China bought and sold. America sold.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. Rs. 62/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-15.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 109-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100-6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-11
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-6.

FORWARD RATES.

21st Jan. 1931 settlement.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61-12-6
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-11-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

3 Months discounts 2 5/32 per cent.
6 months discounts 2 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 3½ per cent.
One month 3-1|2 per cent.
Three months 4-1|2 per cent.
Six months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate:—6 per cent.

An urgent meeting of the Sind Collegiate Muslim Union of Karachi convened on Friday the 9th instant mourned the sad death of Moulana Mohammad Ali, Prof: L. H. Ajwani presiding.

JINNAH DOUBTS PRACTICABILITY OF ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

(Continued from page 12)

the second paragraph outlines the views of Lord Peel and Sir S. Hoare.

"SAFEGUARDS WENT TOO FAR"

Upon the question of Finance Indian opinion was that even safeguards set out in the report went too far, especially those giving the Governor-General special power. The third paragraph recapitulates the views of Sir M. Shafi and Mr. Jinnah, and adds that the other delegates stated their final opinion upon details not yet made up, and they desired before they came to conclusion to ascertain public opinion on such details both in India and in England. The fourth Paragraph says: "The Indian States do not desire to discuss or vote upon the questions concerning British India alone, and expressed the opinion that these questions should be definitely excluded, nor do the Indian States contemplate that any question of paramountcy will come at any time within the purview of the Federal Government."

The Sub-Committee's proceedings have now ended, and the Report will be presented to a full Conference in the Committee as the Chairman's report on the views expressed in the Sub-Committee.—Reuter.

MANY SOLVENTS IN INDIA

Mr. Jinnah Disappoints Gavin Jones.

LONDON, January 13.

Mr. Jayakar shared Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar's views, that one of the merits of the report lay in the fact that many details could be settled in the light of opinion in India, and referring to Hindu-Moslem problem, Mr. Jayakar said that there were many solvents in India which would perhaps be released when new position of affairs was completely realised. He was convinced and satisfied that minorities would form the chief bulwark of a workable constitution, but it would be a matter for regret if Moslems took the view that a settlement must be a condition precedent.

ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT

Mr. Gavin Jones laid stress on the provisional and conditional nature of the agreement. He declared that effective protection of minorities was essential before responsibility was transferred. Mr. Gavin Jones was disappointed at Mr. Jinnah's pessimism be overcome. European community would oppose the tranfer of power to federation which did not comprise All-India.

Lord Sankey said that the Premier would shortly make an announcement of the procedure after Conference.—Reuter.

ONE MORE DINNER.

Post-Prandialism In Excelsis!

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Mr. MacDonald, members of the Cabinet, Mr. Baldwin and other political leaders were entertained at a dinner by the British India delegation to the Round Table Conference. H. H. the Aga Khan was unable to preside, and the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga presided in his absence.

Rt. Hon. Sastri proposing the toast of guests, said that the delegates had received such hospitality that it had seemed as if they had never left their own homes. He old Mr. Baldwin that he deserved India's imperishable gratitude for sending Lord Irwin to India. He hold Mr. Baldwin that he deservnald and Lord Sankey on their Round Table Conference work, and described Mr. Wedgwood Benn as the most modest man in the British Empire.

Mr. MacDonald said: "We have been facing a very difficult problem, for the constitution that India will have must be "sui generis." I do not know what its form is going to be. That is very largely in the hands of men like Dr. Moonje, Sir Muhammad Shafi and Mr. Jinnah. When the lion and lamb have lain down together, the Constitution will emerge with great simplicity and great rapidity. I believe that we are going to hammer out a Constitution under which India will not only be happy but will enjoy a sense of self-respect (cheers). Then it may be that when our Constitution breaks down, when we here in London are faced with the great problems of a constitutional character, you, having enjoyed the blessings of Indian Constitution will offer your timely services (laughter) to come here and enable us to redraft our Constitution (laughter) and enjoy the great felicities of peace which, I believe, you are going to enjoy when you make it possible for the new Constitution of India to be promulgated.

The American Ambassador General Dawes testified to the "world-wide favourable impression created by the delegates by their ability, high purpose and courageous and elevating discussion." He said the Conference had been characterised by genuine statesmanship.

The poet Mr. Drinkwater said that the delegates were of undoubted integrity and were earnestly seeking a settlement which would strengthen the bonds of the Empire in terms of enlightened humanity. Any word that imputed to these representatives motives of duplicity, cynicism and rapacity would be a word of national treason.—Reuter.

TRANSVAAL QUESTION. NEEDED CONSIDERATION.

Postpone Asiatic Bill Says Andrews.

CAPETOWN, January 13.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by Reuter, stated that after carefully considering South African situation on the spot, the best course appeared to him to be to concentrate every effort on the postponement of the New Transvaal Asiatic Bill pending revision of the Capetown Agreement at the end of the present year.

Many circumstances combined to make this feasible if pressed home. The Session of Legislature now beginning was already overloaded with difficult and pressing measures.

Capetown had only another year to run and the whole Transvaal question needed thorough consideration by both sides before any fresh legislation was enacted.—Reuter.

Dr. Mahomed Alam's Health

—:o:—

A Fezozabad (Gujerat) correspondent writes under date 10th instant:—

"Dr. Mohammad Alam in the Gujarat Special Jail is suffering from rheumatic pains and his weight is decreasing. He is reduced by about 40 pounds since his incarceration nine months ago."

A Sikh's Startling Statement.

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

A Sikh who mortally wounded at Moghulpura the wife of Captain Curtis and seriously wounded their two daughters in a statement to the police stated that he joined the Training Battalion of a Punjab Regiment last year for the purpose of murdering a British officer but failed. On being discharged from the Battalion, he became a Congress worker, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and was released three months back, since when he had been planning to kill a British officer. He said there were plenty of men in his village who were wishing to kill Britishers. —A. P.

SIR A. SALTER REQUESTED TO VISIT NANKING.

Advice On Economic Reconstruction Of China Sought.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Reuter learns that the next meeting of the Council of the League of Nations will consider the telegraphic request from the Chinese Government that Sir Arthur Salter might visit Nanking to advise the National Government as regards the economic reconstruction of China.—Reuter.

Question Of Reduction Of British Army

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 13.

In the course of discussion of the resolutions in the Defence Subcommittee Lord Reading referring to the possible reduction of the British army said it would be extremely dangerous to lay down any principle which might embarrass those who would have to deal with the subject. It had never occurred to him when speaking on Indianisation that they would talk of reduction of British troops. He hesitates to say that the reduction was desirable or possible at present.

The Chairman pointed out that at all events the questions of defence were subject to decisions and the views of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Replying to Sir Akbar Hydari, the chairman said that nothing that Sub-Committee could do would in any way abrogate the treaty obligations with the Indian States which were already in operation.

Lord Peel welcomed the resolution generally but thought it would be extremely wise that the Sub-Committee should state that the question of reduction of the British Army should be carefully examined before anything was done.

Sir Samuel Hoare said whatever was done the army and army officers should be kept free from politics. Economy should not be pressed too far, and it should always be remembered that the British Army in India was costly to Britain as well as to India, and the Home Government did not use the defence of India as an excuse for keeping in training more battalions and airforce units than were required.

Dr. T. B. Sapru was satisfied with the resolution.

The Sub-committee adjourned.—Reuter.

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Emotionalism: The New Peril

:o:

"IS ENGLAND GOING SOFT?"

REPLY TO HAROLD NICOLSON

In earlier ages it was usually the religious leaders who took the blackest view of their contemporaries. Prophets and churchmen spoke of the world in which they lived as if it were little better than a suburb of Hell. To-day, however, churchmen have grown extraordinarily charitable, and we are not surprised when even a bishop looks at the modern girl through rose-coloured spectacles. Since civilisation would collapse if it did not possess a minority of pessimists, and since the churches no longer produce the pessimists we need, the duty of pessimism has now to be performed by members of the laity, chiefly writers. And we cannot be too grateful to any writer who vehemently calls on us to wake up, even though we happen to be awake already.

BASIS OF ARTICLE.

Hence I read with glued attention Mr. Harold Nicolson's article in the 'Evening Standard' in which he attacked the present age for its sentimentalism, over-emotionalism and hysteria. "Is England going soft?" he asks in the title of his article, and he is clearly convinced that it is and that, if this softness is not checked, England will find itself plunged into disaster. The article was based on certain remarks about three writers whom Mr. Nicolson describes as "the most wealthy of our current emotionalists"—Sir James Barrie, Mr. Galsworthy, and Mr. A. A. Milne. It is obvious that Mr. Nicolson regards the popularity of these three authors as a mark of national decadence. Sir James Barrie has only to utter a joke with a tear hidden in it to make Mr. Nicolson despair of the future of his country. As for the charity of Mr. Galsworthy, how heart-breaking to a man who has philosophically steeled his heart against such sentimentality! I am not sure, however, that what is wrong with the world—or even a small part of what is wrong with the world—is merely a taste for the works of Sir James Barrie and Mr. Galsworthy. There is no evidence that sentimental and emotional peoples and ages are flabbier in character than others. The Scots can worship Burns without losing their grit. Englishmen wept over the sentimental pages of Sterne in the eighteenth century without becoming noticeably less resolute in action. The nineteenth century sobbed over the children in Dicken's novels, but the proportion of heroes to the population did not perceptibly shrink. Indeed, the student of national character might reasonably wonder whether the chief danger of the present age may not be that it contains more rebels against softheartedness than any previous generation for centuries. Mr. Maugham, if we may judge from 'The Breadwinner,' is strongly of the opinion that England, instead of going soft, is actually going hard, and the picture of the younger generation going hard does not suggest that this is an improvement. I know too little of the world to know whether it is going hard or soft, but I know the kind of man I would depend on in a crisis, and he would not be a man who had gone hard. Sir James Barrie and Mr. Galsworthy have undoubtedly the defects of their virtues, and there is no need to defend them in the spirit of Bibliolaters. But their emotionalism is not an expression of weakness of character; it is the expression of a profound and courageous charity If an entire nation posessed such charity, it could face any circumstances without apprehension.

ILL FOUNDED ALARM.

If Mr. Nicolson is needlessly alarmed about England because it happens to be moved by the writings of Sir James Barrie and Mr. Galsworthy, his allarm seems still more ill-founded when he shudders at "the modern conception of 'heroism.'" England is in danger, it seems, because when Miss Spooner's aeroplane fell into the sea the other day and she swam two miles to shore through rought water, her action was regarded as "heroic." Mr. Nicolson comments on this swim: "I should certainly in her position have done the same." That is all very well for Mr. Nicolson, but a good many others of us might not. We did not, incidentally, become hysterical over Miss Spooner, but we thought it heroic of her to face the perils of that long swim in order. not only to save her own life, but to obtain help for her companion in the aeroplane. Even if she had been alone, and with only her own life to save, we should have immensely admired the heroic determination with which she faced danger. The difference between the heroic and the unheroic type is that the one seems to get new energies from an emergency, while the other in an emergency loses even such energy as it ordinarily has. There are men who, when threatened by danger, become as helpless as a rabbit before a stoat. There are others whose faculties seem to be sharpened at the very moment at which death or disaster seems almost inevitable. Not belonging to the latter group, I may, perhaps, be excused for admiring those who do, even to the point of regarding them as heroes. And, indeed, Mr. Nicolson himself ought to admit Miss Spooner into the circle of the heroic, for he declares: "A person, to my mind, is a hero if by a conscious and muscular effort of his own will he behaves with greater courage than other persons would behave in similar circumstances." That seems to me to be exactly what Miss Spooner did. She kept her head when other equally good swimmers might conceivably have been smitten with a paralysis of fear. She made full use of her talents, and I cannot believe that the future of civilisation is imperilled because ordinary people applauded her heroic achievement.

"A CHARACTERISTIC" OF HUMAN NATURE.

As for the "hysteria" with which England "went wild" over the men who perished in R-101, it is deplorable enough if it is true that those who survived received "scant sympathy." But even here Mr. Nicolson is assailing, not a new vice, but a permanent characteristic of human nature. No man can feel as emotionally, other things being equal, about those who have been saved as about those who have been lost. And no imaginative man can think of such a disaster as the burning of R-101 or the sinking of the 'Titantic' without putting himself in the place of those who perished. We cannot measure their sufferings, but we are haunted by the thought of them. It is the same in every mining disaster; it is the dead or those still threatened with death on whom our thoughts are concentrated.

One would like to see a book written by one of the enemies of softness, explaining how exactly we ought to behave when human beings do something courageous or when disaster happens to them. If we see a footballer continuing to play for his side in an international match, though one of his ribs has been broken, may we be excused a thrill of pride in the spirit of man? Or is it silly to admire courage displayed in games? If we hear that a family has perished in a fire, are we to tell ourselves, like some of the stoics, that pity is a weakness, and think about something else? Are we to avoid all literature in which the emotionalism at times verges on the hysterical? If so, we shall have to give up Shakespeare and Dostoevsky, and confine ourselves to the works on more serene and coldly intellectual authors.

I do not, I may say, wish to defend emotionalism in all its forms. I regard all emotionalism that does not spring from the depths of the character as either an idle amusement or detestable humbug. I also dislike the loss of self-control either in others or in myself. But I would rather see a man of strong emotions losing his self-control than a man exercising perfect self-control merely through lack of strong emotions. Hardness may be prescribed for the one, but what about the other? I do not know whether real emotionalism can be cultivated, but if it can, it ought to be taught in all the schools. The lesson might then be followed by a lesson in the control of the emotions, and we might as a result have a world in which both politics and the arts would flourish. An emotional statesman may be a terrible thing to contemplate, but there is one thing more terrible—an unemotional statesman. There is no need, as someone has observed, for a soft heart to be accompanied by a soft head. But the age of Congreve was not conspicuously more hard-headed than the age of Dickens. The difference between the two ages was largely a difference of emotionalism, and many of us consider the more emotional age the greater.—Y. Y. in The "New Statesman."

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NEWS FROM ST. HELENA

Napoleon's Daily Scene.

The "Sunday Express" has published the second of the series of great historic letters taken from the unique collection of Mr. R. N. Carew Hunt, which covers four centuries of European history.

Here is a letter written by Barry O'Meara, who acted as Napoleon's surgeon at St. Helena.

O'Meara had entered the Army in 1804, had served in Italy, been dismissed from the service for duelling and had become assistant surgeon in the Bellrophon when that ship took the Emperor to his exile in 1815.

Napoleon became attracted to O'Meara largely because the surgeon could speak Italian, and it was arranged that he should become Napoleon's medical attendant.

ESCAPE PLAN FEARS.

At St. Helena O'Meara proved difficult and indiscreet. Sir Hudson Lowe, the governor, expected him to make private reports concerning the illustrious prisoner, who, it was feared, was planning to escape. But the surgeon was a gossip and was inclined to betray his duty to the British authorities by siding with Napoleon and by tittle-tattling.

Lowe finally had him dismissed and O'Meara relieved his injured feelings, among other ways, by writing the following letter to the "Morning Chronicle" of 1819.

ST. HELENA.
8th of December, 1819.

I had an opportunity of seeing Bonaparte a few days back walking along with one of his generals up and down before the billiard room.

A most ridiculous scene takes place daily at Longwood. Every morning Capital Nichols, the orderly officer, knocks at the door of Bonaparte's house and demands to see him in the name of the governor.

Bertrand (or Montholon) replies that he will not receive him, and the orderly officer marches off without demanding anything further.

An instance of puerile vengeance worthy of the trio Sir Hudson Lowe, Reade, and Greensig, occurred a short time back. The Snipe transport arrived here with stores on account of Government.

Some book-sellers in London had sent a few parcels of books on board directed to Major General Sir G. Bingham and to several of the officers and principal inhabitants.

The books were sent back to the book-seller to be forwarded from the first port by post with a view to putting him to an enormous expense if he is fool enough to receive them, and the master of the Snipe was sent on board under a guard, and not allowed to go on shore.

No person from the shore was permitted to go on board of his vessel, and the poor man is in consequence nearly ruined, as his venture, consisting of hams and other perishable articles, rotted on board.

The petulance of the little man was also strongly exemplified by his recent conduct to Mr. Vernon. Lady Lowe had arrived at the castle, and being slightly indisposed on Sunday, orders were sent by Sir Hudson Lowe to stop the ringing of the bells for church service.

Shortly afterwards, her ladyship, feeling herself better, sent word to Mr. Vernon that he might commence ringing again. As soon as the governor heard them he sat down and wrote the following characteristic note to the clergyman.

"The governor desires to know by whose ignorance, insolence or stupidity his order has been disobeyed." Answer: "By Lady Lowe's."

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THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, By Mr. S. Satyamurti B.A., B.L
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"SAY, YOU NEVER INTENDED TO DISOBEY THE ORDER."

"And I Will Release You," Says The Magistrate.

Mr. Satyamurti, President of the First Tamil Nadu Council, who was convicted by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras, under Section 143, I. P. C., for picketing foreign cloth shops made the following statement in the Court:

MR. SATYAMURTI'S STATEMENT

"I do not mean any disrespect to the court at all when I say that I do not want to take part in these proceedings, but I regret very much that the prosecution should have launched a case of unlawful assembly against us, with a view to commit any offence. I did not go to the Godown Street, nor did my friends go there with a view to commit any offence at all. We consider it our duty and privilege to preach to our fellow-countrymen and women in a respectful and peaceful fashion and ask them to stop this merciless exploitation of our country's resources by the import of foreign cloth, especially British cloth, and in doing so, we used no violent weapons. We used only non-violent weapons and persuasion and if yesterday there was any unlawful assembly there at all, it is an unlawful assembly of police men, determined to create a disturbance and hunt peaceful people anxious not to create a disturbance to others.

"So far as we are concerned, we are pledged to non-violence and we, Congressmen believe that if we are able to tell Great Britain that her trade depends upon goodwill and she cannot trade with India, unless India is free, we shall be able to attain the freedom of India. For myself, I have always welcomed any chance of seeing my countrymen in the fighting line in the only manner in which we can serve her now. I only wish to add that there was absolutely no disposition on the part of the crowd or the merchants to show any violence. On the other hand, I should like to express my gratitude and respect to the merchants and the people for the loyal way in which they co-operated with us.

"I would only ask your Worship to remember this: that when India was trading in her cloth and selling her cloth to Great Britain Great Britain imposed 150 per cent. duties and cut off her weavers' thumbs. We will not do that in return because we believe in non-violence."

At this stage, the Magistrate interrupted Mr. Satyamurti and told him, "when I ask you to make a statement, it is only with regard to the offence with which you are charged. The question is whether you intended to disobey the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate or not. If you say you never intended to disobey the order—I am not concerned whether that order is legal or illegal—I will release you.

"We are not likely to say that" was Mr. Satyamurti's reply, "nor anything of that kind. We went there deliberately to picket foreign cloth shops, peacefully and to disobey the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate."

"But I would point out," said Mr. Satyamurti, "I am charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly, whose common object was to defy an order duly promulgated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, that is to say, with a view to commit an offence under the order."

"You are a lawyer, Mr. Satyamurti," rejoined the Magistrate, "and you know what Section 143 means."

"But our law," Mr. Satyamurti said, "does not count in British courts. We must wait for Swaraj, when real law will prevail. I want only to add that our object there was not to create any breach of the peace at all."

"I am sorry," put in the Magistrate, "you have misunderstood the charge. That was why I read out the sections. I would, if you want, read it out again."

"It is not necessary," said Mr. Satyamurti.

"The charge is that you were in an unlawful assembly. You need not do anything at all. That is what I told Mr. K. Nageswara Rao formerly, but if I explain it further probably I will be accused of cross-examining you."

"My object was simply this, to picket foreign cloth shops and disobey the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, which was an illegal one."

"Now, sir," interrupted the Magistrate, "I do not want a political lecture here, for it is not within my bounds."

"I am glad of it," remarked Mr. Satyamurti, "and I have no more to say."

PANDEMONIUM AT REICHSTAG.

Novel Methods Of Parliamentary Procedure

... HECKLING UPROAR AND OUTCRY ...

BERLIN, Dec. 14.

After two weeks of stormy scenes and lively demonstrations and comparatively little of discussion in the accepted sense of the term, Reichstag adjourned last evening, to meet again on the 3rd of February. During the week there have been suggestions of adjourning Reichstag till political and parliamentary circumstances held the possibility of Reichstag debates conforming to the rules of parliamentary procedure and form. Such a possibility can be held out only by the National Socialists entering the Government and the adoption of drastic steps against the Communists. This possibility is there, daily gaining strength, helped by the weakness of the Socialists. But it is still somewhat remote. And the present curiously formed Reichstag, with the National Socialists and Communists with 107 and 77 members respectively openly advocating opposition to the existing form of State, with the bourgeois block from the Nationalists to the Centre in varying degrees hostile to the Weimar Constitution, and with the one strong republican party, the Socialists, in the opposition, will have to go through some more sessions. To give your readers an idea of the form that debates generally take in the present Reichstag I give an account of one at the last session of the Reichstag.

Scene: Inside Reichstag. The House is fairly full. Many of the National Socialist members in forbidden party uniforms—brown shirts, cut in military style, with swastika badges. Outside a strong police force is guarding all entrances.

Date: 11th December 1930.

Topic of Discussion: It really does not matter, for whatever be the subject of discussion, debates take the same turn. In this case, it is a suggestion moved by Herr Kahl (People's Party—moderate Conservatives) to have the question of the Criminal Law being amended, not settled by the Committee appointed by the old Reichstag, referred to a new Committee. The mover emphasizes the urgency of the question being taken up immediately since the law in several matters has remained behind the times.

The debate opens.

Herr Muntau (Christian Socialist People's Party) in a short speech welcomes the resolution.

Herr Lowenthal (Communist Deputy) declares, if ever there was a time when criminal law offered no justice at all that was the present day in Germany. The speaker commences a sharp attack on the National Socialists.

Herr Heines (National Socialist) and— several members of the Nationtl Socialist Party shout with one voice. "You shameless little Jew."

They are ctlled to order by the Chair. National Socialist Deputies continue: "What does the German law matter to the Jew."

President Loebe (Socialist) announces, that if they continue the disturbance he will have to turn them out.

A WALK-OUT.

Thereupon scores of National Socialist members leave the hall demonstratively in a body, while the remaining, numbering many dozens, turn their backs to the Chair and ostentatiously start reading newspapers.

The communists draw the attention of the House to this.

Herr Dr. Frank (National Socialist Deputy) begins his speech with the words; "The proletarian Lowenthal has had the typically Jewish indecency to state:—

President Loebe calls the speaker to order.

Dr. Frank repeats the sentence.

President Loebe calls him again to order.—Dr. Frank repeats the sentence for the third time.—Fresh warning from the chair. Communists by commencing to murmur—there are over 70 of them simultaneously create a strange and loud noise.

President threatens to clear them out of the hall. The Communists murmur louder and increase the noise.

Dr. Frank (National Socialists): "Communists and Jews do not get insulted". Continuing he states that the National Socialists will never accept laws relating to criminal procedure passed by this parliament.

Communists murmur still more loudly their noise drawns everything else.

President issues, what he describes as his, last warning. Dr. Frank is called to order and denied the right to speak.

Dr. Rosenfeld (Socialist Deputy and a leading Berlin lawyer) gets up to speak.

Most of the National Socialists march out demonstratively.

Dr. Goebbels (National Socialist and leader of the Party in Berlin).

"What has this Jew to look for in the German Parliament."

President calls Goebbels to order.

Shouts from the left: "Goebbels the saloon "hero"!

Dr. Rosenfeld supports the original resolution, but demands the abolition of capital punishment in the new criminal code.

The National Socialists, he adds, are not competent to discuss the question of criminal law. To then party belong murderers, men who have been punished for causing abortions. . .

A Socialist Deputy addressing National Socialists says: "Where were you chaps in the war? What did you except just gorge". Shouts and loud exclamations from protest from the rights. The National Socialist member Herr Vetter Marchws threateningly against the Socialist Deputy shouting: "If you say that we did nothing except gorge again, I will hammer you on your tummy."

President Loebe orders Herr Vetter out of the hall for threatening to assault a member of Parliament and issues a warning to the National Socialist Herr Brucker, who meanwhile had been keeping busy continuously shouting abuses.

Herr Karpenstein (National Socialist) declares that the present Reichstag is not in a position to draw a real German legal code. Herr Kahl (People's Party): "In view of the low state of the discussion I decline my right to have the last say as the mover of the resolution. Had the radical parties to the right and the left been logical they would have kept away from participating in the debate, and I am convinced, we would have evolved a German criminal code."

The motion of Herr Kahl is then referred to the committee against the votes of the Communists, the National Socialists and the Nationalists. The next item on the agenda is discussion in the law reducing pensions. Herr Reinhold (State Party) speaks against the law.

THE LESSON.

Herr Dr. Volter (Socialist) declares that the National Socialists would do well to stop talking of corruption in other parties, since they sit well in glass houses. The principal member of the National Socialist Party in Stralsund. Herr Stegemann, has used his position as the president of the State Savings Bank to make a fortune, by collecting provisions (protests and disquiet from National Socialists side). In Koburg National Socialist officials have made still worse transactions. In the election fight the National Socialists spoke against the high salary of the Ministers: but in Thuringa the salary of the National Socialist Minister Dr. Frick has been increased (Hear, Hear, Hear" from left, loud shouts of protests from National Socialists). By a special arrangement Dr. Frick, the Home Secretary for Thurings has secured for himself a pension denied to other Ministers.

Herr Heines (National Socialist) addressing the Socialists "Professional Swindlers".

President Stoehr (Vice-President of Reichstag and member of National Socialist Party, who has meanwhile replaced Loebe) announces the time of Dr. Volter to speak is over.

Herr Dittmann (Socialist) asserts that this is not correct.

National Socialists turning to Dittmann: "This Moter"

A Socialist shouts turning to the National Socialists: "These little worms" and "There murderers."

The National Socialist member Dreher marches with drawn hands towards the Socialists and threatens to beat them. His colleagues hold him back, against shouts "Let me go."

Loud uproar in the House.

President demands order.

The uproar increases. Most members have left their seats. Communists sing the "International and the National Socialists "Deutschland uber alles" (Germany Above All).

The Presirent dissolves the House.

In England, one hears, that public opinion just now is greatly agitated over a member of parliament using the word "humbug" in the House of Commons Germans are amused. And yet only a couple of years ago, the Reichstag was about as formal in its procedure as the House of Commons The change indexes the acute character of the social struggle in this country. There will be more scenes of the type described above when Reichstag meets again in February, accompanied in all probability by not only threats of fights, but actual fights. Equally confidently it may be asserted that the present Reichstag, to which no one is prepared to warrant normal life will be the last to enact such scenes Its successor, should the present political current continue —and everything indicates to its continuing and gaining strength more quickly than most had imagined—will call comparison with parliament in Angora and Rome and not that in London. Critics in Germany assert that the one in London instead might approach the German model near at hand and ominously refer to the speeches of Sir Oswald Mosley—"The British Hitler."—"The Hindu."

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*Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	12 Jan.	18 Jan.
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Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	8785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*SuezMaru	4646	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	14 Jan.	25 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	@10Feb.
xTango Maru ..	8893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@24Feb

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Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.

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Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
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Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
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Havre Maru	23rd ,,	2nd Feb.
M V. Fukko Maru ..	28th ,,	8th ,,
Borneo Maru	8th Feb.	20th ,,
Shinjo Maru	20th ,,	1st Mar.
Shinko Maru	24th ,,	7th ,,

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Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2456 of 1929 (Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Sarobai, widow of Abdul Karim Haji Issa Fazla and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference dated the 12th February, 1930, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will (This day) THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 4/30 P. M. sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street, admeasuring about 126 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2997 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1350, of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2619, Street No. 100 and bounded on the East by Kambekar Street on the West by a service passage, on the North by the property of Usman Haji Jackeria and on the South by the property of Tyeb Saleh Mahomed and others.

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PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

IT'S A GREAT SHOW

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PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Wheat May	4	1	6
Linseed May	6	2	9
Castorseed	6	0	0
Cottonseed	2	2	0
Groundnuts	5	1	0
Teelseed	3	2	0
Mavraseed	4	12	0
Myrabolams	22	0	0
Poppyseed	21	4	0

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Bombay, Jan. 14.

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Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 86/- per ton.

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Bombay, Jan. 14.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 26/12; Highest Rs. 27-3; Lowest Rs. 23-7/6; Closing Rs. 27/0/6.

Groundnut Seed .. Delivery February. Opening Rs. 26/6; Highest Rs. 27/1. Lowest Rs. 23/3; Closing Rs. 26/15/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

	Bales.
Khandeish	3,125
Central India	1,503
Barsi-Nugger	3,598
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,050
Berar	4,445
Central Provinces	2,449
Dhollera	103
N.-W. Province	125
Rajputana	346
Sind-Punjab	43
Persians	14
Egyptians	34
Cotton	17,301
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,684
Linseed	465
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	444
Gingallyseeds	2,174
Poppyseeds	119
Groundnuts	6,532
Castorseeds	127
Rice	15,869
Myrabollams	1,772
Cottonseeds	20,431
Gram	631
Jowar	1,470
Maize	25
Barley	306
Bajree	4,785
	Tons.
Coal	5,567

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Trade Buying And Short Covering

LABOUR TROUBLE IN LANCASHIRE.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points on lower Liverpool advices but later on prices rallied on trade buying and short covering. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 10.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market remained quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.68.

Reports of labour trouble in Lancashire was responsible for the opening decline of 5 points in the Liverpool market. Later on prices improved on better New York advices. There was some trade calling and also buying of new crop months. The market closed steady at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 7 points to 5.32 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 5 to 6 points while Egyptians lost 6 to 7 points.

FORERUNNER OF GENERAL MOVEMENT.

Reviewing the situation Messrs. Langley and Co. state that steady markets have ruled in spite of the depressing effects of the continued decline in silver and the developments of the labour troubles in Lancashire and South Wales. Latest advices indicate that despite strenuous efforts towards settlements of these two disputes the outlook is far from hopeful. In the face of this we regard the steadiness of America as very impressive. A feature of the week has been the steady buying of the July and October positions by the Co-operatives and the uncertainty as to their ultimate intentions has restrained selling to a very large extent. Accurate information is not available as to their total holdings of actual cotton and contracts, but these are generally thought to be in the vicinity of 4½ million bales. While this enormous "long" interest must act as a check to an appreciable and permanent advance in values, it is slowly but surely leading to a shortage of contracts which will become more marked as the season advances. Advices from our Dallas friends state that most of the desirable cotton is now firmly held either by the Co-operatives or in other strong hands and the basis shows a firmer tendency. The world's Textile trade, however, shows no disposition to take more cotton than is needed for immediate requirements and week by week the statistical position worsens. The economic situation is at last giving America furiously to think and the President of the Chase National Bank is credited with stating that it would be in America's own interests to review the question of international war debts. It is to be hoped that this is but the forerunner of a general movement in favour of either cancellation or at least a reduction to proportions more in keeping with the reduced values of all commodities and Europe's capacity to pay. We think signs are not lacking that cotton is slowly dragging itself out of its slough of despond and while, without a definite improvement in the economic outlook, an appreciable advance seems unlikely, we favour conservative purchases in Liverpool in easy markets.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest 10.15 (2-55 p.m.)

New York Lowest 10.06 (opening)

Garside estimates American Mills Consumption during December 1930 at 4,15,000 bales i.e. 18,000 bales per day against 4,15,15,000 bales during November 1930 and 4,54,000 bales in December 1929.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables from our Liverpool friends dated 13th January:—

Reiss:—Weakness due labour trouble Lancashire complete absence trade speculative interest.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"New York cables: Co-operatives buying distants persistently."

Reuter:—

"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advises, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 13th instant as under:—

9 a.m.: New York cables: Mill activity in U. S. A. is moderately higher than during December and will probably be maintained at the present rate. Outside U. S. A. the Mill situation is showing a slightly downward trend, especially in Great Britain, France and Polands. Spinners are showing a tendency to change from American cotton to ortside growths.

Garside estimates domestic consumption of all cotton in December at 415,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during December was 18,000 bales.

4 p.m.: New York cables: Textiles continue dull; cotton extremely quiet, lacks any special trend.

8-30 p.m.: More trade fixing call sales in the Liverpool market.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

Weakness due to labour trouble in Lancashire, complete absence of trade and speculative interest."

Reuter's cable: New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts.

Approximate difference between markets.

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.30
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 180 eq 4.08
Difference 123 pts eq Rs. 56
New York May (close) 10.38 eq 5.19
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 180 eq 4.08
Difference 111 points eq Rs. 49
Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) March 39, May 33 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 13.

March	10.13—
May	10.38—
July	10.58+02
October	10.70+01
December	10.87+04
Middling Spot	10.05+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 13.

January	9.94+01
March	10.14—
Middling Spot	9.68—

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	9.89
March	10.09
May	10.35

New York: Noon Call.—

January	9.89
March	10.09
May	10.33

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 23,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

	Opening	Closing
January	5.18	5.19—05
February		5.21—05
March	5.23	5.24—05
April		5.29—05
May	5.33	5.34—05
June		5.39—05
July	5.43	5.44—05
August		5.47—06
September		5.50—06
October	5.54	5.53—06
November		5.57—06
December		5.61—06
January 1932		5.63—06
Middling Spot		5.32—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales
Sales for Export 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 350 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

Broach, Fully Good	4.00
Broach, Fine	4.20
Broach, Superfine	4.40
Oomra, Good	3.35
Oomra, Fully Good	3.55
Oomra, Fine	3.75
Bengal, Good	3.10
Bengal, Fully Good	3.25
Bengal, Fine	3.40
Scinde, Fully Good	3.25
Scinde, Fine	3.40
Scinde, Superfine	3.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 13.

January	7.50
March	7.45
May	7.60
July	7.77
September	7.96
November	9.09
January	8.23
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	8.05

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Mar. close at s.4/4 5/8d. up 1-1/4d.
May close at s.4/5d. up 1-1/8d.
July close at s.4/6 1/2d. up 1d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—
Mar. per bushel dol. 82 up 1/2.
May per bushel dol. 83-7/8 up 1/2.
July per bushel dol. 67-1/8 up 5/8.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—
Mar. 11.15 up 40.
May 11.15 up 40.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago).—
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather. "Bulls" support and strength of North-west market. Closed firm".

Wheat Cable: (London).—
"There seems more buying power especially by Millers. Russian offers scarce. Looks may advance moderately."

Linseed Cable: (London).—
"Market advanced on shorts covering reports smaller threshing returns. Expect all yield due favourable weather and consider present trade demand does not justify higher prices."

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1931.

JINNAH DOUBTS PRACTICABILITY OF ALL-INDIA FEDERATION.

—:o:—

Sapru Opposes Jinnah's Suggestions

HIS HOPE OF SEEING "PERMANENT UNITY OF ALL COMMUNITIES."

"PRINCES IN EARNEST: STATES WOULD BE GLAD TO ENTER FEDERATION FINALLY."

—H. H. MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Mr. Jinnah after reference to the Hindu-Muslim question expressed doubts as to the practicability of an all-India Federation at present, though he realised the potentialities of it. He hoped any way that nothing would prevent pressing on the British India Federation.

Mr. Sastri urged Muslims to trust to future and to the goodsense of all sections of the community before deciding to stop progress. He agreed to the reservation of only defence, foreign affairs and certain aspects of paramountcy.

Lord Peel said that divergencies of opinion were greater than he had believed. Referring to Mr Jinnah's doubts regading an all-India Federation, he said that the latter had been a great inspiring idea of the Conference. If it was suggested that they would revert to the Federation of British-India many old difficulties would arise of the relations between States and a Federated British India.

Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar agreed that there were many in India to be consulted on the unfinished details. He favoured proceeding as rapidly as possible with an All-India Federation. He did not share Mr. Jinnah's pessimism

SAPRU OPPOSES JINNAH.

Sir T. B. Sapru, continuing debate on the draft report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, opposed Mr. Jinnah's suggestion that an all-India federation was unworkable. Dealing with the minority question he said that he had been a strong supporter of the claims of minorities and depressed classes. Indeed his attitude had caused a certain amount of apprehension among his Hindu friends. He hoped that after the Conference, but before the constitution took a definite shape, the good sense of Hindu and Muslim communities would prevail, and they would be able to lay the foundations not only of a great and growing constitution but of permanent unity of all communities in India. He entirely sympathised with the legitimate demands of the Muslim community; but he cautioned them that the case of the Muslim community and other minorities was so strong that it would be a pity if it was uttered in an exaggerated language. Many outside the Conference were anxious that the miserable dispute about the seats here or seats there should receive the quietus for ever.

"TRANSITIONAL SAFEGUARDS."

He regarded the safeguards provided in the constitution as transitional. The spirit of co-operation, and good-will and the desire of the Committee to explore every avenue for progress had been so excellent that it would be a pity if, in minor points of difference they suggested to the world that they were prepared to sacrifice such a splendid opporunity. If they stood by the Constitution as suggested they could improve it to the satisfaction of everyone in India. But if they rejected it he was afraid it would be many long days before they got another such good chance.

SIR M. ISMAIL A PESSIMIST.

Sir Mirza Ismail said with regard to the communal question he was pessimist. He did not think that it would be settled by the communities themselves. He expressed the opinion that the only course was for the British Government to proceed on the recommendations of the despatch of the Government of India. With regard to an all-India Federation he thought that they had all strongly expressed the opinion that the only hope lay in the closest possible association, political and economic between States and British India.

Sir M. A. Hydari said that while he could not give such an explicit declaration as might be open to others his instructions permitted him to enter into negotiations for participation of Hyderabad in the Federal Government; and he undertook to recommend to the Nizam the acceptance of the Constitution on the lines laid down in the report after amendment in one or two particulars. For example he did not desire to discuss or vote upon the questions concerning British India alone Further, with regard to paramountcy, he could not conceive of any period of transition after which the question of paramountcy could come within the scope of the Federal Government.

"PRINCES IN EARNEST".

H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner declared that Princes were really earnest, and they sincerely desired to make their contribution as true sons of the Motherland and as faithful allies and loyal princes of the empire. While their attitude would necessarily be tentative and would, to a large extent, depend on the satisfactory terms and safeguards for States, he personally did not doubt that the States would finally be glad to enter the Federation.

The Nawab of Bhopal was grieved to hear of the doubt regarding the possibility of an all-India federation, and expressed disappointment at the fact that the communal question had not been settled. He said: "Really we cannot afford to leave these shores without making the Conference success from the view-point of India."

FUTILE PERSUASION TO SATYAGRAHI PEASANTS

—:o:—

Police Remove Rich Tobacco Crops

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Jan. 12.

Mr. Krishnashanker Vyas, the Circle Inspector at Sunav, started early in the morning of the 9th instant with a batch of policemen and Ravanias for Virsad. But on the way, he ordered his policemen and Ravanias to pick up tobacco from the fields of the defaulting Satyagrahis of Sunav. He himself entered the field of Ranchhodbhai Dwarkadas of Sunav with six policemen and asked: "Whose is this field? Which is the field of Kuberbhai? Do you now pay up your revenue or not?"

The peasant replied: "No".

Vyas: "Rs. 3,500 have been collected from the village. You will be ruined if you do not pay."

Peasant: "Come what may, but I am not going to pay a pie."

Vyas: "Get in the motor. You are arrested."

The peasant was detained for two hours, after which he asked for food.

Mr. Vyas replied: "You will not get any food here. Go to your house and eat there and come back. I am now determined to see as to how long you do not pay revenue dues. You see, so many have paid up. I will show you the receipts."

Peasant: "I do not want to see the receipts and I do not want to pay a pie."

The peasant's tobacco and bedsheets were attached and taken away. But he was let off, as he would not yield.

AN OLD SATYAGRAHI.

Sjt. Ramdas Narandas, aged 80, a Satyagrahi of Vasna, who was first from the village to go to Dharasana and Badalpur for Salt Satyagraha, was taken to Borsad on the 9th instant by the headman of Vasna. The Mamlatdar and the Sub-Inspector of Police persuaded the old Satyagrahi to pay up his revenue, and take up his charge of Matadarship. But the Satyagrahi did not submit and the Mamlatdar had to let him off.

On the 10th instant the Mamlatdar had, through his men, picked up 16 maunds and 14 maunds of tobacco respectively from the fields of Sjt. Fakirbhai Khushalbhai and Sjt. Becharbhai Motibhai of Dabhasi.

The Mamlatdar has also attached and removed teak logs worth Rs. 350 of Sjt. Somabhai Pragjibhai, a teacher of Dabhasi, though his revenue has been already realised.

REMOVAL OF TOBACCO.

On the 8th instant 16 maunds of tobacco and several clothes and bedsheets of Sjt. Motibhai Dajibhai of Piplav have been taken away by the Circle Inspector Mr. Vyas and his police.

On the 8th instant some 'badmashes' have cut down and taken away nearly 40 maunds of tobacco from 6 different fields of Vahera, a Satyagrahi village.

About 3 maunds of tobacco of Sjt. Manibhai Fakirbhai of Ras has been attached by the Ravanias.

NOTICES SERVED.

The new Mamlatdar has sent notices to some houses of Ras stating that "Revenue officials shall not be obstructed in the discharge of their duties, while entering the houses for attachment at any time or for a number of times, and any one who obstructs any of the officials while entering the houses for such work will be liable for punishment according to law."

NO OBSTRUCTION.

The people of Ras are not going to obstruct the officials in the discharge of their duties for their houses are quite open for all and sundry for entry at any time since they migrated.

REDUCTION IN RENT.

The land-owners and farmers of Anklav have resolved as follows:—

(i) To demand only 10 annas in a rupee this year for the agricultural rent from the farmers (who cultivate the soil).

(ii) Not to cultivate next year the holding of those, who pay up revenue this year.

Sapru For First Indian Premiership?

—:o:—

"BAGGING SPOILS OF VICTORY WON BY SACRIFICES OF TRUE PATRIOTS"

(Special To The "Chronicle".)

PARIS, Jan. 11.

The "Chicago Tribune" reports that Sir Tejbahadur Sapru is mentioned for the first Indian Premiership. This, if true, means that whatever advance we have gained at the Conference is due entirely to the terrible sacrifices Indian patriots have made for the last twenty years and not owing to these pinchback patriots who have always monopolised the spoils and honours of victory while our finest leaders are still lingering in jails.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE SUB-COMMITTEES REPORT.

Lord Sankey Drafts 3 New Sanctions.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

In order to the views expressed by various members at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, Lord Sankey, Chairman, has drafted three new sections to be included in the report. These emphasise that the agreement reached by the majority of the Sub-Committee on many important matters is only provisional, and that every member has reserved the right to modify his opinion before the final picture is completed.

The sections drafted by Lord Sankey for inclusion in the report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee will appear as paragraphs two, three and four. The second paragraph after emphasising that the agreement is only provisional, says that every member followed the example of Lord Reading who said that the understanding had been from the outset that it should be open to all members when they come to consider complete proposals for the Federal Constitution to modify or change any provisional assent they had hitherto given. Every members of the Sub-Committee reserves the right to modify his opinion before the final picture is completed. This is the attitude of British and Indian members alike. The remainder of

(Continued on page 8.)

CALCUTTA'S BID FOR COMMUNAL PACT

Failure Of Efforts.

BASIS FOR FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

A meeting of Hindus and Mohammedans called by the Raja Bahadur of Nashipur in the rooms of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, to devise ways and means for the settlement of the differences between the two communities over the franchise question was dissolved as only one Mohammedan attended, namely Maulvi Abdul Karim.

It is recalled that at the first meeting on January 2 a committee consisting of six Hindus and six Mohammedans was appointed to go into the question and formulate a scheme by which the differences between the two communities might be terminated.

The committee, it was stated, met and arrived at some agreement with regard to the principles of representation of the communities and formulated four proposals regarding which members were however, not unanimous.

The proposals of the committee, were not discussed at the meeting which terminated without making any recommendations.

BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

After the meeting had been dissolved Mr. Abdul Karim informally submitted the following proposals as a "basis for future negotiations if no settlement is come to at the Round Table Conference:"

"1. That the electorate shall be joint for Hindus and Moslems in Bengal and there shall be no reservation of seats for any community, provided that.

(a) The number of Hindu and Moslem electors shall be in proportion to the respective population of the two communities in the constituencies.

(b) The constituencies, both urban and rural, shall be so constituted as to have equal population as far as possible.

(c) The francise qualifications for females shall be the same as for males, no female being entitled to vote on account of her husband's qualifications.

(d) There shall be no special electorates in Bengal. If, however any such electorate is constituted the Moslem community shall be compensated by reservation of the same number of additional seats in the general constituencies.

(2) That there shall be no second chamber in Bengal. If, however, such a chamber is constituted the number of Hindu and Moslem members shall be in proportion to their population in the Presidency.

(3) That all future Government appointments shall be divided among the different communities in proportion to their population in the Presidency, provided the candidates possess certain minimum qualifications prescribed for such appointments.

With regard to his first proposal Mr. Karim made two other alternative suggestions which were:

"(i) That the electorate shall be joint in Bengal and the different communities shall have seats in the Provincal Council in proportion to their population in the Presidency, provided that (a, b, c and d of the first proposal).

(ii) That the electorate shall be joint in Bengal, which shall be divided into a certain number of constituencies having three seats in each, one of which shall be reserved for Moslems, provided that (a, b, c and d of the first proposal.)"

VICEROY RETURNS TO DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

The Viceroy and Party arrived here this morning after an extensive tour in Rohelkhand, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN KIRAOLI TAHSIL.

Villages Deserted Due To Tax Non-Payment Campaign.

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, January 9.

Sri Rameshwar Datt Paliwal son of Sri Narayan Lal from Sadar and Sri Moti Lal and Ram Chand Paliwal from Baroli Gujar (all the three are aged below 20 years) were arrested to-day, and were sentenced by Mr. Wali Bakht S. D. O., Agra, for six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine each. They were charged under the new No-Tax Ordinance.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TAJGANJ

A well-attended public meeting was held at Tajgunj in the Congress Chhavni compound. Speeches were made by Shrimati Anguri Devi and Mrs. Seth Ashal Singh. Shrimati Tusla Devi, wife of Pt. Narayan Lal Paliwal is working very enthusiastically. Ladies' meetings are held twice or thrice in a week.

ARRESTS IN KIRAOLI TAHSIL.

Sjt. Gitam Singh, Lala Ramji and Udai Ramji have been arrested from Ondala in Tehsil Kiraoli. The police are reported to have taken away chairs, a table, a trunk, etc., from the Congress Camp.

On the 4th instant the police Inspector of Fatehpur Sikri reached village Arhara (Tehsil Kiraoli) in the company of 7 or 8 constables armed with lathis and rifles, and about 3 or 4 butches at about 3 p.m. At about 8 p.m. when some young boys were taking out their Pheries, the policemen, with the help of the butchers, caught hold of Zorawar Singh and Makkoram, took off their Gandhi caps, gave them sound thrashing and asked them to apologise which they refused.

Complete hartal was observed at Firozabad, Achnera, Kurra and other places of this district in memory of the death of Maulana Mahommed Ali.

A grand reception was given to Mr. Sri Chand Deneria who has returned from jail at Fatehabad and Rah.

ARRESTED PERSONS CONGRATULATED.

As a protest against the arrests of Mr. Dharam Pal Varma and Ram Chandra Sharma complete hartal was observed at Namakki-Mandi to-day, for 3 hours when a public meeting was held there. In place of these workers ten new admissions are made. Mohammedans participated in the hartal.

A public meeting of ladies was held at Manpara presided by Mrs. Seth Achal Singh. Speeches were made by Shrimati Vidyadhari Johri, Nanni Devi, Bhagywati, Anguri Devi and other ladies. Girls and ladies patrol in the city in the evening daily, boycotting foreign cloth.

The Baraoda case was to be taken up to-day but owing to the serious illness of Mr. Dwarkapersad Rawat (fifteenth Dictator) one of the accused, the hearing has been postponed for the 12th January.

Sjt. Dharampal Verma and Ramchandra Sharma prominent workers of the Namakmandi Prabhat Pheris were arrested this morning but nothing is known of the charge against them. The house of both of them were searched, but nothing incriminating was found.

In connection with the arrest of Chhitarmal Sunar, the police have arrested one Bhagwandas whose house was searched this morning. Nothing incriminating was found there, Chhitarmal was arrested a day before with a pistol.

BARAUDA DESERTED

The condition of Baranda village is very bad. The inhabitants of the village have left the village in connection with the non-payment of taxes. The police alone are in the village. It is reported that many houses are broken and things are stolen from there. The village Bhilndti is also quite empty now.

"PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

Information has been received in Calcutta that a passenger train was derailed between Rangpur and Shampur stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway yesterday.—A. P.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED AT NAGPUR.

No Interviews With Barrister Abhyankar.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

The police raided the Congress House to-day and seized a number of "Congress Bulletins." The house of Sjt. Joshi, an accused in the Balaghat dacoity case was searched again, and some stolen property recovered. Interviews with Barrister Abhyankar in Seoni Jail are refused.

A telegram issued by the Superintendent of Seoni Jail to-day states that interviews with Mr. Abhyankar are not permissible at present, privilege having been withdrawn as punishment.

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LATHI RAJ IN BARODA.

About 80 Persons Injured.

An eye-witness writes under date January 12th:—

Baroda authority had ordered a ban for all meetings, processions, and Prabhat Pheries in order to crush the national movement that was most constitutionally going on. Youth leaguers and citizens of tomorrow thought it as trampling on their primary rights of citizenship. So three secretaries issued a pamphlet, in which it was stated that a procession will go through the city as a mark of protest against the conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Authorities had taken elaborate precautions. A force of 200 policemen was kept in readiness to make a lathi charge.

Exactly at 5 p.m. the procession started. No sooner had it gone a few steps, the leaders were arrested. The processionists squatted on the ground as a strong police cordon of 200 policemen was formed so as not to allow the procession to move an inch forward.

The processionists peacefully began to sing national songs. This continued for full five hours nearly, when all of a sudden at 10 p. m. without a warning a severe lathi charge was indiscriminately made on men, women and children. Lathi charge lasted for 5 minutes. 80 persons were injured.

People remained utterly non-violent. They again gathered and began to form themselves in a procession.

At 12 midnight wiser counsels did prevail, and the authority found its mistake. After the cordon was removed the procession went triumphantly along the advertised route. A meeting was held late at night, and resolutions congratulating the Sardar and condemning the police zulum were unanimously passed.

NEW EDITOR OF "ADVANCE"

Arrests And Convictions. In Calcutta

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, January 13.

Of the twelve arrested in Burrabazaar yesterday, ten were remanded to police custody and two were fined rupees 50 and 20 respectively by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan. Sjt. Amiyakumar Bhattacharya, Secretary, Students' Union of the Saraswati Institution School in Baghbazar was fined Rs. 25 or in default a fortnight's simple imprisonment in connection with the find of some of red leaflets, by the police, under the Press Registration Act.

Two women and three males were arrested, while picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar. Two women pickets were fined Rs. 100 each or in default four months' simple imprisonment by the Third Presidency Magistrate of Jorabagan, for causing obstruction to coolies carrying bales of foreign cloth in Burrabazar, but the women preferred goal.

Sjt. Sachinandan Chatterji declared himself as editor, printer and publisher of the "Advance" before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the place of Sjt. Brojendranath Gupta who was sentenced to six week's imprisonment under the Press Ordinance for the publication of a notice of picketing.

4 ALLAHABAD CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

No Congress Flag On Government Buildings.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, January 14.

The Allahabad District authorities, it is reported, declared their intention to resist the hoisting of the Congress Flag on the Govenment Buildings, as a result of some correspondence passed between the Superintendent of Police and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon. Several thousand people assembled at Sheogarh village to hoist the flag, but a strong police force being posted there, the ceremony was cancelled. Babu Bhagwat Narain Bhargava, an ex-M.L.C., and Sjt. Kanjbehari Lal Vakil with two others were arrested, on Man platform, in connection with the Kalyanpur firing incident.

Two persons arrested who were rescued by the mob have surrendered and were taken to the police custody. The District Magistrate has ordered a Magisterial Enquiry into the circumstances of the firing that took place.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS FROM KHANDESH

—:o:—

Varkhedi Agriculturists' Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUSAVAL, Jan. 12.

The 5th President Sjt. D. S. Vaidya and Secretary Sjt. Date of the Jalgaon T.C.C. were arrested on the 23rd Dec. immediately after they declared themselves so in a public meeting. The Magistrate had 'suo motto' asked the police during the trial of the 4th President and Secretary whether they had any authority to lock the Jalgaon T.C.C. premises. They said they had no such authority. Upon this, Sjt. Vaidya after declaring himself President demanded the keys of the Congress Committee premises from the very police officer who was present in the Chawadi.

The Secretary Sjt. Date was asked to fetch the keys from the police officer. He was arrested when he approached the officer. Upon this, the President proceeded to break open the lock and was immediately arretsed. They were tried and sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine each under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On 9th January, the 6th Secretary Laloo Jairam Patil went straight up to the Jalgaon T.C.C. premises and hammered the lock vigorously in the broad day-light at about 3 p.m. The police ran up to the place and arrested the Secretary.

In the evening, a meeting was called in which Sjt. Nagorao and Shet Jai Narayan declared themselves the 6th President and Secretary, and as they tried to approach the T.C.C. were arrested. What is surprising is that the Secretary Laloo Jairam who broke the lock in the afternoon was released in the evening.

VARKHEDI AGRICULTURISTS CONFERENCE.

Varkhedi is a village in Pachora taluka where the agriculturists gathered in conference on the 9th inst. to deliberate on their economic distress. Not less than 2,000 delegates gathered together under the presidentship of Dr. Sane of Shendurni. The following four resolutions were passed:—

1. Asking Government to forego land revenue for the year.
2. Recommanding agriculturists to buy nothing but khadi and prepare yarn for their own clothings out of their cotton.
3. To organise a vigorous campaign against drink by recourse to Panchayats and all other peaceful and legitimate means and not letting any one bid for liquor shop licences at the next auctions.
4. Asking the Co-operative Societies and other creditors to desist from realising debts this year.

Jubbulpore Observes Hartal.

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JUBBULPORE, Jan. 13.

To protest against the execution of the four persons sentenced in the Sholapur murder case, a hartal was observed here to-day. A black flag procession was taken out and speeches condemning the Governments action were made.—A. P.

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